Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1862. NO. 4.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

The Bread Market.

We are much mistaken if the present pacific measures which seem to obtain in our Government and that of England will not give more real satisfaction to the considerate and far-seeing men of England than will generally be thought in this country. Notwithstanding all the mighty preparations which have been all of a sudden made in England ostensibly to commence a war with the United States, she is in reality in no condition to wage a war with us. Not but that she can obtain money, and men, and ships, and all the munitions needed for a vigorous campaign; but one thing she lacketh, and that is bread. No matter how numerous the soldiers, or ships, or guns and trumpets—no matter how well disciplined may be the soldiers, or how completely equipped, if there be no bread, they will fail.

Hence we see how much more mighty the ploughshare in reality is than the sword. But how do we know that she lacks bread? We know it from the reports of Governmental statistics—from the general report of the State, and results of the crops in that country during the last autumn,* and we know it from the earnest and timely pleadings of the *Mark Lane Express*, the leading and most reliable journal of the grain and produce market in England. It is true that we read that Government has sent large orders to the Black Sea for grain, to be answered sometime hence. They may be answered after the next crop in that part of the world comes off, for they cannot be half answered by them before then, because there is not surplus enough there to enable it to be done.

But hear what the *Mark Lane Express* says upon the subject. The editor, after stating that France was up and doing in the business of importing breadstuffs to keep famine away from the French people, and thereby "presenting a singular contrast with the movements of the corn trade in England, that the purchases of wheat in the United States and in the Baltic ports on French account had been on a gigantic scale—that at New York, and other ports, the stock of wheat and flour had been cleared off, *four-fifths* of the purchase being made by French buyers, and one-fifth on English account." He goes on to say, "Three weeks since we pointed out the certainty that the competition for wheat on which we were about to enter would be the most powerful our country had ever experienced; and that unless our markets advanced, or the French markets receded so as to bring the two countries upon something like a par, we should *certainly lose the opportunity of obtaining the supply that will be required to meet the consumption of the country and cover the deficiencies of the crop.*" But the prices of France will not recede, because the holders can get the prices required for much more than they have on hand, and the editor comes to this conclusion:

"Under these circumstances the supineness of the English merchants, and the reluctance they exhibit to follow the French in the advance, is surprising and unaccountable. As to the idea that we have heard expressed, that the latter will soon become overstocked, and will be glad to ship it back to England, there may be truth in it; but, depend upon it, we shall have to pay dear indeed in such a case. The French are well aware that not less than sixteen million quarters will be required for the two countries, and that this quantity cannot be obtained. The struggle must, therefore, be as to which is to supply the other: and only one little item, *that of price*, will determine the point. There never was a greater fallacy than the expectation that the French will reship their purchases, under the circumstances, at a lower rate than that at which they have bought them. They will have no need to do so, because they well know we cannot get through without a supply, and that it will be with difficulty the two countries can be supplied with what is requisite. The crop in America, too, is this season far from being equal to that of last year. Recent accounts state that in the Western States it is estimated at eight bushels an acre less than last year, when the yield was certainly an exceptional one. The civil war in that country may or may not, of itself, occasion an advance, although such events have that tendency. But assuredly in the prospect of a deficiency in a few months, after the large sales they are making, the probability is that prices will rise there as well as here.

Such, we believe, is the state of the question as it regards the grain trade at the present moment. We must repeat that unless we at once advance our prices considerably—certainly not less than 10s. per quarter—we shall lose the opportunity of obtaining a supply, except, hereafter, at a much greater advance."

Strawberry Hints.

A subscriber makes some inquiries of us in regard to which is the best method of growing strawberries, in hills or in beds, and he closes his queries by an apology for asking such questions in what he calls "the dead of winter," and when there "is snow to walk on instead of grass and flowers."

In regard to the apology we consider it superfluous. The discussion of agricultural and horticultural topics is as useful and valuable in winter as in summer; for a good idea acquired in winter is as valuable as if acquired in summer, provided it only "*sticks by us.*"

As to the strawberry question, though not very much experienced in the business, we have seen enough of it to know that the different varieties have some peculiarities of their own in the mode of growing. Some of them do better in hills and some of them do better in beds. As proof of this position, we are glad to avail ourselves of the experience of the editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, C. M. Hovey, of Cambridgeport, who has had great and long practice in this business, and to whom we are indebted for that valuable variety the "Hovey's Seedling." In a very excellent article on strawberries, in the last November number, he says, "The Brighton Pine and Boston Pine have a dwarf, compact, vigorous habit, and the capacity of producing an immense number of flower stems. Hence, if the plants are allowed to run together, the crop proves a partial failure for want of nourishment." * * "But grown in hills, or single rows, and the runners partially clipped, and the spaces between the rows kept broad and clear of plants, the crop is immense, each plant producing and perfecting from 100 to 200 berries."

He considers that the Wilson has very much the same habit, although the flower stems are less numerous, and it will produce "a good crop in thick beds, but a better one when kept thin."

The Jenny Lind and Scott's Seedlings do best, as he thinks, in beds. On the other hand the Hovey's Seedling does best in beds. All attempts, he says, to grow it in hills that he has seen have failed. But he advises that the late, weak runners should be removed and none but the early and strong ones allowed to remain. The Austin Seedling, according to him appears to partake of the same character.

It is well known that in order to produce a full crop of Hovey's Seedling, some other variety, or as they are called a "staminate variety," should be planted or grown among them. Mr. Hovey thinks the Jenny Lind among the best variety for this purpose, or the Boston Pine. Of the two, the Boston Pine continues its blossoms later than the Jenny Lind, and thus fertilizes the later flowers of the Hovey Seedling.

Pedigree of Ayrshires.

We have received through the hands of the Secretary of our Board of Agriculture, S. L. Goodale, the following circular from the Association of the Breeders of Thorough-bred neat stock.

The objects of this association is to promote the breeding of thorough-bred neat stock of all kinds, and by the collecting and recording in appriate herd-books the pedigrees of such cattle. These records or herd-books are vouchers for the purity of the blood of the cattle so recorded. Thus for instance we have Durham herd-books, now amounting to several volumes—Devon herd-books, &c. This circular refers particularly to Ayrshire stock.

There are now bred by the farmers of Europe and America several distinct *races* of neat cattle, and also several well established *breeds* of neat cattle, which we consider the results of long and judicious crossings from the several races, and herds have well marked distinctive characteristics. Each of them are valuable for certain specific purposes. It is an object for breeders to keep up the purity of the blood of whatever class they breed. In order, therefore, to aid them in this desire, a herd-book is a very excellent source to which they can refer in case of doubt whether any individual is of undoubted origin or not. Such records, while they give satisfactory proof to the honest inquirer, are also salutary checks to the knavish and dishonest who have no scruples in palming off upon the inexperienced or unwary a grade animal for a thorough-bred. Such instances are too common, but when there is a reliable herd-book of the race or of the breed, they cannot work such mischief to any great extent.

We call attention of those of our friends who breed Ayrshires to the circular, and take the liberty of advising them to aid the efforts of the association in their laudable object.

KEENE, N. H., DEC. 1861.

DEAR SIR, At a meeting of the Association of the Breeders of Thorough-bred Neat Stock, held at Springfield, Mass., on the 6th of March, 1861, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine, approve and put in form for publication, Pedigrees of Ayrshire Cattle.

*The members of the society who wish to have the pedigrees of their Cattle published, will forward them to HENRY A. DYER, Brooklyn, Conn., who is Chairman of the Committee of Publication, accompanied by a fee of fifty cents, for each pedigree, before January 15th, 1862. Each member of the Association will be furnished with one copy of the Register gratis, and such other copies at cost of publication as he may require.

Having heard that you are a breeder of Ayrshires, we send you this Circular with the form of pedigree to be made out for each animal, hoping that you may feel inclined to assist in getting up a work so much needed in this country, before the difficulties which are now great shall become insurmountable.

If you own imported animals, we would request you to name the herd in Scotland from which they were selected, and the time of importation, with the importer's name, and such other matters of interest as may occur to you.

To secure insertion, it will be necessary to trace the descent of animals from unquestionable Ayrshire stock on both sides.

FORM OF PEDIGREE.

Name,
Color and peculiar marking,
Calved,
Bred by of
Owned by of
Sire,
2d Sire,
3d Sire, &c., as far back as you can trace, or to an importation.
Dam,
2d Dam, &c., as above.
Give, if possible, the month and year of calving and of importation.

By following the above form you will aid the Committee in their labors very essentially.

Any information in regard to this subject will be cheerfully given upon addressing either of the Committee.

H. H. PETERS, Southboro', Mass.
THOS. E. HATCH, Keene, N. H.
LUKE SWEETSER, Amherst, Mass.

*Any person can become a member of this Association by forwarding two dollars and his name to the Secretary, H. A. DYER, Brooklyn, Conn.

Character of the Chinese.

The United States Consul at Swalong, in China, (Wm. Breck, Esq.,) in a letter to the editor of the Genesee *Farmer*, after giving some interesting items of their system of agricultural operations, thus sums up the character of the celestials. "The Chinese are materialists. Money for the gratification of sensual pleasures they beg for, work for, commit murder and robbery for, live and die for. Truth and honesty, where concealment is possible, are foreign to their natures.—They have remained stationary for 2000 years. A *deluge* can *never* wash them clean; a *fire may* purify them. As a people they are a marvel—wondered at but not admired."

Export of Wheat.

In 1860 there were *nine millions* of bushels of wheat exported from the United States. Last year the export of wheat amounted to over twenty millions of bushels.

In 1860 a little over *one* million of bushels of corn were exported. In 1861 more than eight millions. This shows the dependence that Europe makes upon the United States. If England should go to war with us she would be literally quarreling with her *bread* and *butter*.

The Working Farmer.

This excellent journal, devoted to agriculture and kindred matters, under the editorship of Prof. J. J. Mapes, has commenced its fourteenth volume. It is one of the best monthly publications of the kind in the country. Terms $1 per annum.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Corn Fodder for Wintering Sheep.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to make a few inquiries concerning corn fodder for wintering sheep. As I was perusing your valuable sheet the other day I noticed an article on corn fodder for sheep, and it impressed me quite favorably, as we that keep sheep wish to keep them as cheap and keep them well as possible. But the wintering of sheep is not what discourages the farmer from persevering in that profitable branch of farming. It is a mere nothing compared to having your flock of sheep devoured by dogs who run at large and take every opportunity to pounce upon your flock, and if they don't succeed in killing all of them, they frighten the remainder so that two to one if you ever find them again, and if you do all there is left for you is to sell out. But let me beg your pardon for diverging so much from what I intended to inquire. The question which I wanted to ask was, what time should corn be saved for winter fodder for sheep, and what amount to the acre; also, if sweet corn would be as good or better to saw. By answering these questions through the *Farmer*, you will confer a great favor on a SUBSCRIBER.

Windham, Dec. 23, 1861.

NOTE. If you use the Southern or Horsetooth corn, it should be gathered before the stalks get too large and the days too short and cool to make or cure it well, about the first of September. If you use our Northern corn, it should be gathered about the time that the silks to the ears put out, as at that time the stalks begin to have the most saccharine matter in them. Some years ago there was a great stir made about manufacturing molasses and sugar from corn stalks. Experiments proved that the greatest amount of sugar in the stalks was from the time that the kernel of the corn began to swell until it was fully formed. After that it began to decrease. It would seem, therefore, that it would afford the most nourishment if cut and cured at the time referred to above. We hope that during the next summer more experiments will be tried with this kind of sheep fodder.

We gave our opinion about dogs in comparison with sheep, in our last number.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

A New Mode of Ventilating on a Small Scale.

MR. EDITOR:—My room is warmed by an air-tight stove, having on its top a movable lid or cover of the usual style. The chief objection to such a stove is, that it admits of no adequate ventilation, and that the rarefied air and the gases, exhausted of their oxygen, are constantly rising and creating unhealthfulness.

To obviate this difficulty, let a tin pipe be procured, open at both ends, of a diameter slightly exceeding that of the lid, and long enough to reach from the stove to the ceiling within about eight inches. Remove the lid from the top of the stove, and place the tin pipe over the orifice, in an upright position, secured by wires at the top. This is all the apparatus needful for ventilation. A fire being made, the air rushes into it whenever any opening allows it, and passes up through the chimney, as well from the upper as from any other part of the room. Thus the rarified air and vicious gases which had risen, are forced down through the tin pipe, leaving the whole atmosphere of the room pure, bracing and healthful. And experiment shows that it takes but a very few minutes to produce this effect.

Not having known of such experiment, I had a damper inserted in the tin pipe, though not supposing it necessary. It may, however, be useful at the building of the fire before the up chimney current is fully started. Another advantage is, that the tin soon gets well heated and imparts an additional warmth to the room. I wish to add, however, that the downward rush through the pipe creates an additional draft in the stove, using up the wood unnecessarily fast. To avoid this, the pipe may easily be lifted up for a moment, while the lid of the stove is slipped into its original place to remain there until a new ventilation is called for. R. N. N.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farm Items.

A MAINE CORN CROP. We raised this year 1861, from one acre of land 193 bushels of ears of sound corn and 23 bushels of soft corn. This acre was planted June 3d. It was a piece of old pasture land which we broke up in May, 1860, and planted it to potatoes—raised a good crop. In the fall we spread about 15 loads to the acre of old barn yard manure and plowed it in. We harrowed and plowed it last spring, and then harrowed again well; furrowed it and dressed in hill with hog manure; covered the manure with soil with the foot and dropped the corn. Put about a teaspoonful of plaster on the corn in the hill, also about a large spoonful of Coe's Superphosphate of Lime on the corn in the hill, then covered. After hoeing the first time I put about as much more plaster on the corn. Before hoeing the second time I put about one handful of ashes to a hill, hoed but twice. We were very particular to have it hoed well, as we were in hoeing all our corn and potatoes. I believe, one quarter at least, of the corn and potato crop is generally lost by poor hoeing. Our average yield of corn this year, was 120 bushels ears of sound corn per acre, besides some soft. Our seed is the early Dutton, 12 to 18 rowed. We think this the best seed for this climate. It is about two weeks earlier, and will yield from 10 to 15 bushels more to the acre, than the common 8 rowed usually planted. Farmers should plant the seed of all kinds that will yield them the most for their toil, and pay the best.

We consider the Orono potato the best we can plant to raise for market or stock. We raised this year from one acre 406 bushels of large handsome Oronos, with no manure, except plaster and Coe's Superphosphate of Lime. We raised in all 3800 bushels of Oronos. Potatoes for seed should be raised without manure we think. STETSON FARM.

Stetson, Dec. 31*st*, 1861.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Query.

MR. EDITOR:—I have an ox that has a substance growing in the eye. It appears to be a hard substance about one half an inch in length. It is on the skin that covers the eye-ball, or in the corner of the eye, and is nearly as large as a pipe-stem. It has been about three months since I first discovered it. When it first started, it was a small bunch. Will it hurt the eye as it is? or can it be removed, and what will I do to remove it? Any information will be thankfully received by a subscriber. H. H. CARVER.

Durand Wis., Dec. 1861.

NOTE. It is difficult to tell what the trouble is to which he refers. If it is a mere thickening of the outer coat of the eye, as is the case in what are called "films," the application of a little clear molasses or honey occasionally will excite the action of the capillaries or absorbents sufficiently to carry it away.

If it is a tumor, something more caustic, as a little burnt alum, might remove it. A better way would be, if mild means will not remove it, and it increases so as to injure the ox, to fatten and slaughter him.—ED.

Agricultural Miscellany.

The Potato,

ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CULTIVATION.

The common potato (*solanum tuberorum*) was found growing wild in Virginia at the time of its first settlement, and was introduced into Europe in the year 1545, by Sir John Hawkins.

Gerarde, an old English botanist, mentions in his Herbal, published in the year 1597, the fact of his having planted in his garden a potato, which did as well there as in its native soil.

Queen Ann, wife of James I, in a manuscript account of family expenses, mentions the purchase of a "few pounds of potatoes, at two shillings a pound."

In 1663, the Royal Society recommended their cultivation as a means of preventing famine.

Previous to the year 1684 they were only planted in the gardens of the nobility; during this year a small portion was planted in an open field in Lancashire.

The potato will not thrive within the tropics, except at an elevation of from three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea; their natural climate is the temperate zone.

So much for its origin and history: now for its cultivation:

The soil best suited to potatoes is a deep loam, but a large crop has been taken from light sand well manured. It is of great importance that the soil should be deep and loose.

A good plan is to select a patch from the cornfield, and plow it up deep and well before it freezes and let it lay all winter. If you wish early potatoes the next summer, plant, by turning a furrow on to them, two or three rows where you plow in the fall; by this plan the potatoes will do to dig for table use some two and a half to three weeks earlier than the others planted at the usual time. The only disadvantage is that they must be placed nearer together, for they are more liable to miss than when planted in the spring.

The next spring give the patch a good coat of manure, spread all over the surface, as is usually done for wheat. As soon as the ground will admit of it, commence planting by putting the potatoes in every third furrow. Some are very particular to lay the potatoe set with the cut side down. From actual experiments, both by myself and others, I am convinced that there is no use in this; my plan is to *drop* them from a basket or bucket; if the ground is in proper order the set will remain where it is dropped. Care should be taken to drop the sets on the side of the furrow next the plowed ground, and not more than fifteen nor less than ten inches apart. After the sets are all in the ground, the patch should be well harrowed. As soon as the most forward shoots begin to show, it should be again harrowed well.

After this I use nothing but the hoe-harrow. As the ground was made in good order, there is not much trouble with weeds. They should be hoe-harrowed four or five times before they come out in flower; after this they should not be disturbed, except to pull up any weeds which may show themselves in the rows, and that only to preserve them from going to seed.

Some prefer planting on the sod; a very good crop may be obtained in this way, and potatoes thus planted are less liable to be injured by dry weather, and some think are less liable to rot. If planted in this manner, I prefer to spread the manure on the sod, and put the potatoes in every third furrow. When this plan is adopted, more hoe-harrowing and weeding will be required. I am opposed to hilling or plowing potatoes; plant them deep, and there is no necessity.

Some think that by ridging they place more of the stalk under ground, and thereby increase the yield. I have tried both plans in the same patch, and prefer the level system.

I prefer good sized potatoes for planting. From experiments and observations I have come to the following conclusions:—That large potatoes produced larger potatoes, in larger quantities and of a much better quality; that the degeneracy often observed in potatoes, results from using small seed; that when potatoes of a medium size are used it is better to plant them whole, and where large ones are used, to cut them in half only.

I arrive at this conclusion both by experiment and by the following reasoning:

The set, when it first sprouts, obtains its nourishment from the body of the cutting until this is all exhausted; but as soon as it sprouts it also throws out roots into the soil. Until the starch and sugar in the set is all exhausted, these roots do little but increase in size. As soon as the substance of the original set is exhausted, the plant must obtain nourishment from the soil by means of its roots.

Now, by planting large sets, we give to each sprout a larger proportion of nourishment, and this enables the plant to extend its roots before they are called upon for actual service.

I know that potatoes can be raised from parings. This may do in ground which is strong and in good condition, but in poor or hard ground it will not do.

I have found by experiment that more potatoes can be raised from the same amount of seed by cutting the potatoes in two instead of four pieces; and this, too, in rows side by side, one row having the seed cut in two, and the next in four, and so on throughout; that is, where they are placed the same distance apart in the row, about one foot. Where those cut in two were planted one foot apart, and those cut in four eight inches, the former produced the best and largest amount of potatoes.

When potatoes are planted in cornstalk ground they should be planted early, both to avoid danger from rot, and to be out of the way of the ensuing wheat crop.

I have found that on the same land three hundred weight of guano will produce a better crop than a good coat of barnyard manure. Also that three hundred weight of super-phosphate mixed with five bushels of plaster, will produce about the same quantity of much better potatoes than a good coat of manure. These remarks apply to one acre. The manure (barnyard) was spread all over the ground, and the others scattered in the furrow on top of the sets. But the succeeding crops of wheat and grass, without any additional manure, were much better where the barnyard manure was applied than where the others were used. That part to which guano was applied comes next.

It will materially increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting, and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally dust them with plaster for two or three days previous to planting.

I always dig as soon as the tops die; if this is inconvenient, mow the tops as soon as dead and dig soon.

Now, a word about keeping potatoes. We find great care used to prevent potatoes and other roots from freezing. Freezing does not hurt them; it is the thawing that does the mischief. Potatoes may be frozen and thawed three or four times during the winter, provided the thawing be properly conducted, and not be injured thereby in the least.

If a member of the body, such as a hand or foot be frozen, and be suddenly thawed by fire or warm water, the flesh will mortify and drop off; but let the frozen member be rubbed with snow, which is a little lower in temperature than the frozen foot, and thus be gradually thawed, and no inconvenience will ensue.

Only a few days since I tasted potatoes which were kept in a heap in the open air, and covered with three inches of earth all winter. They were twice (at least) frozen solid, and twice thawed, but were uninjured.

In the spring, if early vegetables, such as beans, peas or tomatoes, should be frosted or completely covered with white frost, they may be saved by being sprinkled with cold water, if administered before the sun shines on them. The water reduces the temperature gradually, without any bad effect.

If potatoes, apples, or other vegetables when frozen solid are placed in cold water, they will be thawed gradually, and no harm will be done them. Vegetables may be kept all winter by making them into conical heaps, and covered with three inches of earth, and a sod on top, to shed rain. A thin layer of clean straw may be placed over the vegetables to keep them from the dirt. When put up in this manner, apples or potatoes may be taken out at any time during the winter, and if thawed in cold water are as good as ever.

If your potatoes freeze in the cellar, don't wait for them to thaw, but throw them into a conical heap, either where they are, or in the open air, and cover them with dirt, straw, shavings, old clothes, or chaff, packed tight around them, and they are safe. The covering will prevent sudden changes, which do all the mischief. I have saved frozen potatoes in this way; it may be new to some of your readers, and may be of use.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Experiments with Special Manures.

1st. Every description of crop requires an ingredient essential to its production, and without it such crop cannot be raised in perfection.

2d. If a soil does not contain in itself what is essential to the growth of the plant upon it, it must be supplied through the medium of one or other of the specific manures.

3d. The essential substance necessary to be added to the soil may be discovered by consulting the nature and property of the plant to be raised.

4th. Nitrate and ammoniacal substances, except in the production of straw, grass, or potatoes, and turnip-tops, without an equivalent production of grain or bulbs; so these substances should not be applied alone, but in combination with others containing phosphates. This is illustrated by the fact that saltpetre refuse and nitrate of soda, applied with guano or prepared night soil and animal charcoal, improve their individual production, either in quality or weight, or in both.

5th. Salts which are sulphates produce grain in larger proportions to their straw than other salts which are nitrate or ammoniacal.

6th. Bone manure, though dissolved in sulphuric acid, may be generally enhanced in value by the addition of ammoniacal substances; hence it is inferred that substances capable of imparting additional luxuriance to the foliage of plants largely administer to their necessities, and, combined with phosphates, are highly advantageous.

7th. Sulphuric acid is eminently beneficial to the potato crop, and in recorded experiments on that crop it has proved itself a preventive of the disease called "cure," having produced a healthy crop, when from the same seed, and otherwise treated in the same manner, the other plants of the field were much infected with that disease.

I am aware that some of these conclusions are mere repetitions of ascertained facts, but truth is never injured by repetition. Perhaps I should have added to the list of my conclusions, this one, that farm manure and guano, combined in the proportion of 15 tons of the former to 3 cwt. of the latter, is the proportion in which I have found these substances to succeed best; and as regards night-soil, the best proportion is 25 tons of the former to 1½ cwt. of the latter. This last result, however, may be greatly improved upon, and therefore should not be taken as a just criterion, either for the purpose of estimating the value of the night-soil or determining the best mode of applying it.

Bone dust was applied nine years ago as manure for a turnip crop, in a field of medium soil, and this field was plowed this year and sown with oats. The land where the bones had been put gave 7 bushels oats and 50 stones more of straw than the land to which farm-yard manure had been applied at the same time to the turnip crop, besides, the grain having been 2 lbs. per bushel heavier; and, during the time this field lay in grass, the portion manured with bones could be pointed out from the rest by a darker color and greater luxuriance of pasture.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Breaking Heifers for Milking.

This is often made quite a serious affair, in which kicks and bruises are freely interchanged between the frightened brute and the irritated master. Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. A heifer, if well broken to the milk pail, is thereby made worth at least twenty per cent more—an increase which will pay for much painstaking. Ravey's reasoning respecting horses applies equally to other animals. They only resist when injury is apprehended, and their natural instinct suggests danger whenever any unusual treatment occurs. Every one has noticed how shy a creature is in entering strange enclosures, or at sight of new objects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to her a very unusual proceeding, and, in addition, the teats are often tender, and the bag caked and inflamed so as to be painful under even a gentle touch. Training for milking should commence long before calving. First teach the animal to welcome your coming by little presents of an apple, a handful of corn, or salt, or other delicacy. She will soon readily permit the hand to be laid upon her back and enjoy the gentle rubbing and scratching which may be given. Extend the hand to different parts of the body, until she will not flinch from grasping her teats, and the work may soon be accomplished without even a harsh word. This would be a good lesson for the boys to practice the present month, and to teach *them* patience and kindness, in addition to good effects upon the animals.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Wire Worms.

These pests, terribly severe on some land, and quite unknown on others, baffle the efforts of the most ingenious to work their destruction. They abound in light, moist land, in which inert vegetable matter is found, and attack, as most of us know by experience, roots of grass, grain, turnips, potatoes, etc., in all ages and conditions. The worm is the pupa of a small beetle, and lives, it is said, for *five years*, ever committing its depredations before it arrives at maturity, and assumes the form of the perfect insect. A writer in the "Scottish *Farmer*" makes the following interesting statement: "The late Mr. Pusey found that rape-cake had the effect of destroying large numbers of wire worms. He caused it to be broken into pieces of the size of beans, and to be sown over the land. The insects eat their way into the pieces of rape-cake, and whether from dying the death of gluttons, or being destroyed by other qualities, he found numbers of dead wire worms, imbedded in it." Rape-cake is an excellent manure, and may be applied at the rate of 5 to 7 cwt. per acre. This writer also recommends Peruvian guano applied in the Spring, alone or mixed with rape-cake, as a preventive, and esteems it of especial virtue, sowed with the seed of turnips and similar crops. The experiment may well be made to see if cotton-seed oil-cake will not answer the same purpose as rape-cake, which is difficult to obtain in this country.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

America vs. the World.

STEELED PLOWS. The Americans have driven our plow-makers out of the Australian, Indian and colonial markets, owing to their lighter and cheaper articles. Unless our makers bestir themselves here, by using steel instead of heavy castings, they will be likely to be "beaten on their own ground." It is said that steel under the new process, can be made at £7 to £8 per ton, or one-fifth or one-sixth of the old price. Why not, then, introduce it in agriculture?—*A Traveller in English Paper.*

Political.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Among the manifold reasons for thankfulness and gratitude which accompany our farewells to the old year, and attend our salutations to the new, we shall not fail to regard those referring to the physical comforts and material prosperity which the year that has passed away, has bestowed so liberally upon us, as of small consideration compared with the signal proofs it has furnished that, as a people, we have not been forsaken by the great Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the issues of nations, but that we are still the favored subjects of His care and regard.

The sharp and sudden punishment of this war, while it should assure us that our national transgressions may be forgiven, will suggest the way of duty by which the country may be saved, and made wiser, truer, and stronger than ever before.

That the delinquences of the nation for the last forty years, its practical denials of vital truths of which it had aspired to be the chosen and peculiar representative, its wanton abnegations of the plainest public duties, should go unavenged, was only credible on the hypothesis that its destruction had been predetermined. But that it is reserved for a better fate let this chastisement, terrible as it seems, persuade us. And let us rejoice that when the hour of trial came, the public conscience, which had slept so profoundly, was awakened to quick and vigorous life, and the public virtue rose, as at one step, to the height of the great occasion that summoned it from the death-like torpor in which it had lain so long.

For the single reason that prominent slaveholding politicians discovered that ready as the people of the free States had been, for the sake of peace and friendship, to acquiesce in their demands for the security and protection of their peculiar system of labor, they were nevertheless unwilling that the Government should be wholly changed from its original character, and be administered exclusively in the interest and for the advantage of slaveholders, its destruction was determined on; and to accomplish this flagitious purpose, this war, so unprovoked and so defiant of the ideas and principles in which the Republic was founded, was commenced and is carried on. The loyal people of the United States upon whom it has been forced, will not shrink from the performance of the duties it has imposed upon them. They have resolved in their hearts, and vowed by Him who was their father's God, that the UNION, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE, shall be preserved, cost what it may. They know its value, and they feel that the hopes of humanity, the fortunes of civilization, are hanging upon its fate.

They have considered what the discharge of duty may cost, and they feel the awfulness of the trust which has been committed to their hands; but in humility, yet with unquenchable faith, they have accepted the responsibilities of their decision.

Giving what they have to their country, they will ask only that the war shall be prosecuted honestly and vigorously, and with the one, true, legitimate, constitutional purpose—that the Government of Washington and his compatriots shall be sustained and perpetuated, and that the flag of beauty and empire so long "known and honored throughout the world," as the emblem of national strength and renown, shall speak everywhere in the future, as it has spoken in the past, those words of lofty patriotism, "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE;" the Union of the American States and the liberty of the American people! And to this end they will expect and demand that all lawful, usual, efficient measures and policies shall be adopted which will tend to promote a speedy and successful termination of the war.

While the war is not to be carried on for the abolition of slavery but for the preservation of the Government, they will nevertheless permit no Congress, no Administration, no officers of the Army or Navy to protract it, increase the expenditure of blood and treasure which its prolongation would cost, and shake the popular confidence in a successful issue, by holding and treating property in negroes as more sacred than property of any other description. If by striking the chains from the slaves of rebels, and destroying the property claims of traitors in black men, the war may be ended sooner than it can be if such claims are treated as sacred and inviolable—and if, thereby, millions of treasure, and thousands of the lives of our brothers, the young, the gallant and the true, the pride and hope of the country, may be saved, they will demand and insist in tones that will be heard and respected, that the chains shall fall and the war cease.

Whoever in this crisis, shall maintain, or act as if he believed, that the Union ought to be preserved if slavery in it can be protected, but that without slavery it is not worth defending, making in his heart slavery and not the Union, the great object of his regard, will not fail to be known and treated as one whom no impulses of patriotism, but only the suggestions of cowardice, restrained from the practice of treason; and the citizen who will not act in good faith for the Union and aid in prosecuting the war without conditions and compromises, or who by his complaints, fault-findings and misrepresentations, weakens the arm of the National Administration, renders most effective aid to the rebels; and, whatever his professions, should be marked and shunned as one who makes his selfish purposes of his party views paramount to his love of country.

At the present time and under existing circumstances, a conditional Union man is an unconditional traitor. For in such an emergency as the present, true and loyal men will say, Let all else die but let the country live. When the star of peace shall return, the ordinary functions of parties and party men will be revived, and the affection and confidence of a just and grateful people will be bestowed on those who in the hour of the nation's direst peril were most faithful and generous.

The sole, overruling consideration now, is not in regard to administrative measures and governmental policies, but how the Government under which such measures and policies are to be worked out, is itself to be preserved. The strength of the Government is to be tried. Its necessity and reality, its very right to exist are the essential questions to be decided. Has it been a useful instrumentality in the progress of mankind? What is the metal and temper of the people who have grown up under its institutions? Is it worth preserving?

These questions are to be answered, either by the condemnation of democracy, and the discredit of those whose character it has formed, or by the vindication, final and complete, of its claims to be a true and appointed minister of civilization and Christianity, and by the reception of its champions, clothed in fitting raiment, and distinguished with proper ensigns, into those eternal habitations which Time has prepared for the heroic, the virtuous, and the great.

In view of the proportions which the rebellion had assumed, and of the complications with foreign nations in which, in its progress, the Government of the United States, was liable to be involved, and considering the dangers to which Maine would be exposed in the event of war between the United States and any great maratime power, I felt it my duty, in the month of October last, to address a note to the Secretary of State (in response as to his wise and timely circular to the Governors of the loyal sea-board and lake-coast States) enclosing a letter or memoir to the President of the United States, in which the attention of the Federal Government was called to the peculiarly exposed situation of this State, and to the necessity of providing additional defences upon its coast, and indicating to some extent the character of the works which seemed to be indispen able to the protection not of this State, merely but of the United States. And that this subject, so important to the State and country, should not fail to be presented in such manner as to secure the most intelligent and favorable consideration, I gave it in charge of three able and eminent citizens,—Honorable Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, the Honorable Reuel Williams, of Augusta, and John A. Poor, Esquire, of Portland,—who immediately repaired to the city of Washington, and who by their assiduous and faithful efforts succeeded, it is believed, in impressing upon the Government the necessity of the defences of this State, and of adopting measures for their immediate construction.

The attention of Congress has been called to this most important subject by the President in a Special Message transmitting a correspondence in reference thereto which had taken place between the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Executive of this State, a copy of which, together, with the report of the Commissioners will be laid before you for your consideration. Surely I cannot hesitate to recommend the Legislature to urge upon the authorities of the United States a vigorous prosecution of the necessary works of national defence within our own State, and to tender its ready co-operation by the grant of all the facilities within its power, including the advancement, if required, of such portion of the funds needed for their construction, as may be within its proper ability to furnish.

Upon the coast of Maine are more deep accessible harbors, capable of being entered by ships of war of the largest class, than can be found on the entire coast line of the Slaveholding States; and yet, since she became a member of the Federal Union in 1820, and although she was at that time substantially destitute of fortifications, the appropriations by the Federal Government for her coast protection, have been less than half the amount that was expended within ten years for the building of a Custom House in the single city of Charleston.

For more than four hundred miles this State is separated from the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada by a merely imaginary line. Of the deep and bitter hostility to this country of large numbers of the people of these Provinces, we have now, unhappily, the most indubitable proofs. In view of the present attitude of the British nation towards the United States, and of the feeling of the British people towards our own, the fact will not escape attention that while the defences of our State upon the seaboard have been so strangely neglected, and not a dollar has been expended for her protection on her extended interior boundary, her best means of defence by land has been taken from her by the United States, and ceded to the only power in whose possession it could be available to her injury; nor shall we fail to be reminded of the memorable declaration of one of her most distinguished Chief Magistrates—of him who was the soul of all that is noble and chivalrous in human character, and whose exceeding love for the State which he served so faithfully, will keep his memory forever green in the hearts of her sons—"Maine," said Enoch Lincoln, "has not been treated as she has endeavored to deserve."

How unwise was the provision of the treaty of Washington, by which the United States surrendered to Great Britain that portion of the State of Maine north of the river St. John, without the possession of which she was shut out from Canada for half the year, may now be seen not only in the fact that thereby we opened a way for the transportation, in the winter, of the very troops upon which, in the event of hostilities between the two nations breaking out at that season of the year, she must largely rely, whether for defence or attack, but also in the menacing spirit, encouraged by that capitulation, in which she now takes occasion to address us.

As the question of the extent and character of the works required by the exigencies of our situation, has been considered at some length in the communication which I had the honor to address to the President of the United States on the twenty-third of last October, and which will be before you, I will not now occupy your time upon the subject farther than to suggest that the cost of the necessary fortifications at the exposed points—at Eastport, Castine, Rockland, Belfast, Wiscasset, the mouth of the Kennebec, Saco river, and other places—will be largely reduced if we can find at some central eligible point, within what may be termed supporting distance, the indispensable conditions of a great and impregnable fortress, from which all needful succor, by sea or land, may be speedily forwarded.

To those of you who are acquainted with the position of the city of Portland, the configuration of the country surrounding it, the capacity and natural defences of its wonderful harbor, and its extensive railway connections, its admirable adaptability to the purpose I have mentioned will need no elucidation. Its natural capabilities are such that, at a comparatively small expense, it may be made *absolutely impregnable*. From Eastport to Galveston, it is no venture to say, there cannot be found a place combining to anything like the same extent, the essential conditions of a grand military and naval station, such as this nation should not consent longer to dispense with.

While Portland remains undefended, no adequate protection can be afforded at any practicable expense, to Boston and New York. But make it as the plain necessity and duty of the country require, at once the Quebec and Halifax of the United States, from which the thunders of their power may be launched by sea or land, at the touch of the telegraphic wire, and a most certain and practicable means of defence will have been provided for those great commercial emporiums.

Within a very brief time after the breaking out of hostilities between this country and England—distant be the day when such an even shall happen!—Portland, with only her present means of defence, would, there can be little doubt, be in possession of the enemy. With a British fleet in her harbor and a British army on her heights, the merchants of Boston and New York will readily understand what would be the almost certain consequences to their commerce, and the imminence of the danger to which their own cities would be exposed.

To perfect the defences of this State, there are required not only the military works upon her coast at which I have hinted, but the construction of military roads—railways—for their co-nection with each other and with our northern boundary.

Whatever sums may be expended by Maine for its defence, and which would be for the defence of the country, will be refunded by the United States, as they will be in the nature of a loan for which the credit of the General Government will be pledged.

But were it certain that the Government of the United States could so far fail in the performance of its just obligations, as to refuse to guaranty the repayment of such moneys as might be advanced by the State for its benefit, the duty of the latter would nevertheless remain, to take care, so far as she has the power, of her own citizens, and to protect her soil from the tread of the invader. And this duty she will not neglect, whether there be immediate danger of a foreign war or not.

And, although we may see no

equipped at the immediate expense of the United States, viz.:

Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth regiments of infantry,	4,345
Men recruited for the 13th, 14th and 15th regiments not yet mustered, estimated at	200
First cavalry,	1,163
First, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth batteries of light artillery,	802
Recruits for same, not yet mustered, estimated at	100
	17,024
To these numbers must be added the men recently recruited for regiments in the field, in cases where the recruiting officers have not yet made their return to the Adjutant General, not less than	100
	17,124
Deduct three months regiment,	779
	16,345

Maine's proportion of the army of 500,000 men authorized by act of Congress, and called for by the President, (if to be raised by the free States and territories alone, is 15,767.) It will be seen that our patriotic State, although lying so far from the seat of danger, has contributed 578 men in excess of the quota apportioned to her by the General Government.

The elaborate report of the Adjutant General, who has also been the Acting Quarter-master General and Paymaster General of the State, very clearly and fully explains the large and varied transactions of the departments under his charge, and embodies in the repertory of facts and figures which it contains, collected and digested from the papers in his office, a vast amount of interesting and valuable information for the people.

From this report it will appear that the county which has furnished the largest number of men for the war in proportion to its population, is the one which of all is most remote from the points of rendezvous, and with which the means of communication are most limited.—Aroostook county in the extreme north-eastern part of the State and of the United States, with a population in 1860 of 22,449, has sent equal to eleven companies, the flower of her forest homes, to maintain the Union. This number is, it is believed, a larger per centage of the entire population than has been furnished by any other county in New England.

Hereafter, when we shall have returned to the ordinary avocations of peace, the question whether this patriotic county shall remain separated and isolated from the rest of the State and from the other States, or have commodious access to them only by avenues provided through a foreign country and by a not friendly people, will, I am confident, receive such answer as will comport alike with the interest, the justice and the gratitude of the State.

The extraordinary labors imposed upon the Adjutant General by reason of the war, render an increase of his salary an act of absolute justice.

For the ten regiments raised by the State on its own account, including the company of Sharp Shooters, the expenditures have been as follows:

On warrants already drawn.

For one three months regiment,	$57,229 29
For nine two and three years regiment,	942,648 77
Due upon accounts for which warrants have not been drawn, part of which have been liquidated by the Council, and estimates made of the remainder,	73,604 96
	$1,073,483 02

In this sum is included the whole expense incurred for the enlistment of troops, for subsistence and transportation; for clothing, equipments, tents and other equipage, camp utensils—with all which the troops were fully provided; arms, of which enough were furnished for more than four regiments; horses and wagons; pay roll; bounty; advances to the United States; hospital supplies; expenses of the extra session of the Legislature; incidental expenses and October interest on the war loan, &c., &c. Deducting the sums not properly chargeable to account for raising and uniforming the troops and the aggregate expenditures fall short of one million of dollars.

Subjoined are some of the principal items in this account so far as drawn for by warrants:

Clothing,	$251,372 99
Small arms,	68,461 68
Accoutrements and equipments,	22,370 49
Transportation in this State and between Boston and New York,	28,786 97
Equipage, including tents,	49,635 49
Subsistence and quarters,	89,721 41
Bounty,	194,441 71
Regimental pay rolls,	140,255 79
Advances to the United States, at the forts, &c.,	15,572 62
Wagons, ambulances and harnesses,	21,719 00
Horses,	52,943 62
Interest on loan,	7,500 00

These items, with those not given here, will be increased when the accounts, yet unsettled—amounting as is estimated as before stated, to 73,604 96, shall be paid.

The State has a claim against the United States in addition to the foregoing, (and independent of certain items not fully ascertained,) for rifle muskets in the hands of the Maine volunteers, but delivered to the United States, for cannon in the forts, and for other articles, amounting in all to the estimated value of $24,773 00

Add sums paid, &c.,	1,073,483 20
	$1,098,256 20
From this amount must be deducted a payment made by the United States, in September, of	200,000 00
And there remains due from the United States to this State,	$898,256 02

A full statement of these expenditures and claims will be laid before you.

Of the loan of $1,000,000, authorized by the resolve of April 25, 1861, but $800,000 has been called for. The amount received into the Treasury, applicable to war expenditures is as follows: $803,087 50, being the aggregate received for State bonds, including premium and $200,000 refunded by the United States, making $1,003,-087 50 in all. Against this sum warrants have been drawn for $999,877 80. It is proper, however, to add that the Treasurer's account will show warrants paid to the amount of $1,006,625 13, and that from the books of the Governor and Council it will appear that warrants to the amount of $1,263 68 have been drawn, which have not yet been paid by the Treasurer, making the whole amount of warrants $1,007,888 81; but on these warrants the sum of $8,011 01 was drawn from funds which had been returned to the Treasury by Paymasters of regiments who had received that sum in excess of what turned out to be necessary for their several payments to troops. The money, not having been used, was returned to the Treasury, and afterwards redrawn, so that the entire sum drawn from the Treasury by warrants on account of the appropriation of April 26, 1861, is the sum before stated of $999,877 80.

But there is, as has been seen, still outstanding against the State, on account of war expenditures, (estimated in part) claims amounting to $73,604 96, for the payment of which an appropriation will be necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury has declared his readiness to repay to the States forty per centum of their advances to the Federal Government, and as I have requested a return of $120,000 (in addition to what has already been paid,) and which will be received by the Treasurer, it is supposed, within a few days, there will be no occasion, I presume, for resorting to the unexhausted authority of the resolve of April 25.

The war debt against the State stands as follows:

In the form of State bonds,	$800,000 00
In the form of unsettled claims,	73,604 96
	$873,604 96
To meet which it has a claim against the United States belonging to the war fund of	$898,256 20
Cash in the Treasury after the outstanding warrants shall be paid,	3,245 65*
	$901,465 46

It is believed that the purchases, contracts, vouchers and books in all cases have been so made and kept that the expenditure of every dollar of money by the State on account of the war may be readily and specifically accounted for.

Of the moneys expended for these regiments, and also for the regiments and batteries raised at the direct cost of the United States, the latter amounting to about $700,000, making a total of more than $1,700,000, nearly $1,500,000 has been paid to citizens of this State.

By Section 53 of the Act of Congress providing for a direct tax, it is enacted "that any State, Territory or District, which shall give notice by the Governor, or other proper officers thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on or before the second Tuesday of February next, and in each succeeding year thereafter, of its intention to assume and pay, or to assess and collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States, the direct tax imposed by this act, shall be entitled in lieu of the compensation, pay per diem and per centage, herein prescribed and allowed to assessors, assistant assessors and collectors of the United States to a deduction of fifteen per centum on the quota of direct tax apportioned to each State, Territory or the District of Columbia, levied and collected by said State or Territory and District of Columbia through its said officers: *Provided however*, That the deduction shall only be made to apply to such part or parts of the same as shall have been actually paid into the Treasury of the United States on or before the first day of June, in the year to which such payments relates, and a deduction of ten per centum to such part or parts of the same as shall have been actually paid into the Treasury of the United States on or before the last day of September, in the year to which such payment relates, such year being regarded as commencing on the first day of April: *And provided further*, That whenever notice of the intention to make such payment by the State or Territory and the District of Columbia, shall have been given to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, no assessors, assistant assessors, or collectors, in any State Territory, or district, so giving notice, shall be appointed, unless said State or Territory shall be in default: *And provided further*, That the amount of direct tax apportioned to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall be liable to be paid and satisfied, in whole or part, by the releases of such State, Territory or District, duly executed, to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim of such State, Territory or District, of equal amount against the United States: *Provided*, That in case of such release, such State Territory or District, shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of payment of the same in money."

The quota of direct tax apportioned to this State is $420,826. Deduct from this $63,123 91, being 15 per centage of the tax, and $357,402 10 remains as the minimum liability of the State, a liability which may be paid and satisfied by a release of an equal amount due to it from the United States.

In my judgement it is expedient for the Legislature to cause notice to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is the intention of the State to assume and pay its quota of this tax, and I would recommend that the proper measures be adopted or authorized, to obtain an early liquidation of its claim against the United States, with a view to a release of so much thereof to the United States as may be necessary to pay and discharge the tax apportioned to it. If the whole amount of the claim shall be allowed, as it undoubtedly will be by Congress, if not by the Treasury Department, and if the tax shall not be increased, there will remain due to the State after satifying the tax payable in June 1862, $340,897 11.

The alacrity with which our brethren have enlisted in defence of their government, illustrates the depth and earnestness of their patriotism and commends them with an eloquence which can receive no assistance from words, to the admiration and affectionate regrrd of their fellow citizens. By their manly and stalwart forms, their unusual intelligence, their good discipline and martial bearing, and by their gallantry displayed by such as have been called to the battle-field, they have reflected distinguished honor upon the State. Of all of the soldiers enrolled in the armies of the Union, it is gratifying to know that they stand, by universal consent, in the very front rank. Let those who remain behind while they have gone forward to offer up, if need be, their lives for their country's life, neglect not to discharge the debt they owe the true and brave men in whose devotion and valor the hopes of the nation and of humanity are centered.

In the progress of the war it will often happen that the health and well-being of the soldier may be promoted by the looking-after and care of the State authorities. Some articles of outfit necessary for his health, have heretofore been furnished by this State, (as they have been by others) which are not provided for in the regulations of the army. It may be necessary to furnish such hereafter. Some donations for the troops may fail of reaching their destination for want of proper care, or by reason of the non-payment of bills of transportation; and it will occur not unfrequently that funds are required for the transportation and relief of sick and disabled soldiers. I think an appropriation should be made to the end that these and similar needs of the soldier may be properly attended to.

Whether any legislation is expedient to equalize the burdens assumed by the towns, or a part of them, for the support of the families of soldiers, is for you to determine.

To facilitate the transfer of so much of the soldier's pay as he may be desirous of sending home, allotment rolls have been prepared. The plan adopted in this State, and which has the sanction of the War Department, combines the advantages of promptitude and safety, and involves no expense to the soldier or to the party for whom the allotment is made. Believing that a great and positive benefit would be conferred on the soldier and others in whom he is interested, by placing it in his power to avail himself of this desirable method of transmitting his funds to his family or friends, I requested, sometime ago, Lt. Col. A. W. Wildes, one of my Aides de Camp, to proceed to the camps of the Maine volunteers near Washington, for the purpose of presenting the rolls to soldiers for their signatuers. Allotments were procured by the agency of Lt. Col. Wildes to the amount of about $20,000 per month, as will appear by his report, a copy of which will be laid before you.

The necessity of a more perfect organization of the militia, and of a more efficient system, will not fail to occupy your thoughts. Perhaps that complete and well adjusted system which is to become the expression of the permanent policy of the State, will be the work of other times, when the experience and suggestions of the many able officers now in the service may be made available by our law-makers. But it cannot be doubted that important changes in the laws are of immediate necessity, among which may be mentioned such as will enable the State to call out its full strength upon the shortest notice, should occasion require. I commend the whole subject to your most serious consideration—one of greater moment can hardly come before you at the present session. The subject of providing for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war will deserve your attention.

The reports of the several State officers will be laid before you in a few days.

That of the Treasurer will show that the receipts of the Treasury, pertaining to the ordinary affairs of the State Government, for the past year, were $385,712 33, and the disbursements for the same period were $358,-527 02. The receipts on account of the war were $1,-003,087 50, and the disbursements on the same account $998,578 17.

An increase of the State tax is unavoidable, unless it shall be deemed expedient to leave the interest upon the war loan to be provided for by further reimbursement upon the Treasury of the United States. As it is not improbable that the entire amount of claim against the United States, so far as it shall have been liquidated, will be required to satisfy the quotas of direct tax which may be called for in 1862 and 1863, you will consider whether it will not be the more prudent course to reserve this indebtedness for the purpose of meeting the demands of the Federal Government.

The war which has stimulated the activities of our people in several branches of industry, has affected unfavorably the operations of the Land Office. The Land Agent has, however, been able to pay into the Treasury during the last year the sum of $25,792 15.

The transactions of the State Prison also have been embarrassed by the war. Messrs. Sumner & Maxy who had on the 21st of November, 1853, contracted for the labor of the prisoners, for the term of three years, on the 28th of May last, in consequence, as they alleged, of the depression in business affecting the sale of articles manufactured by them, abandoned their contract, and threw upon the Warden the care and responsibility of superintending the labor of the convicts, and of providing for their subsistence. In consequence of the failure of these contractors, the salaries of certain officers for which they were liable, remained unpaid until they were provided for by the Warden, in whose behalf warrants were drawn upon the Treasury for the amount due. As the appropriation was insufficient for this unexpected demand, the excess was drawn from the contingent fund of the Governor and Council.

The improvement in the method of warming and ventilating the Insane Hospital made under the authority of the last Legislature, although involving an expenditure somewhat in excess of the appropriation, is so obvious and valuable, that no one, who remembers the Hospital as it was, will question the propriety of what has been done, and it is believed that no one who will thoroughly examine the work, will regard the cost as unreasonable. This institution continues to be well conducted by Dr. Harlow, its able and faithful Superintendent.

My time, during the past season, has been so constantly employed in duties connected with the raising and equipping of troops, that I have been unable to give that attention to the affairs of our various public institutions which was due to their importance, and which, under other circumstances, I should have been glad to bestow. For information concerning the operations and condition of the Reform School, I must refer you to the reports of the Superintendent and Trustees.

The truest expression of our estimate of the Government for whose existence were are struggling, will be found in the faithfulness with which we provide for the institutions which are its strength and ornament. Our efforts to preserve its form would be of little worth were we to allow its spirit to depart. The pretermitting for even a single year of our labors in the cause of education, and particularly of our interest in common schools, would be a loss to the community which neither time nor money could repair. The loss to a child of a single year's education is an irremedial loss. I hope, therefore, that while consulting a wise and indispensible economy, such as the times demand, you will preserve and cherish all the needful instrumentalities for the training and education of the young, and particularly of the children of the poor. Let the deprivations of the war be felt as lightly as possible, and do not persuade the people of burdens which have but an imaginary existence, lest they be discouraged, by the mere apprehension of trouble, from persevering in a cause whose success needs no other guaranty than their fidelity and patience. Doubtless some reduction of expenses in the department of public education should be made. But upon this point as well as other connected with this subject, the suggestions of the accomplished Superintendent of Common Schools, will be entitled to great weight.

The expectations of the Legislature which authorized the Scientific Survey of the State, have, I think, been more than realized in the results which will be reported to you by Messrs. Holmes and Hitchcock, the gentlemen who were appointed to conduct it. I can not doubt that the honor and interest of the State will be consulted by making a suitable appropriation for continuing the Survey. The advantage to our State to be derived from a knowledge of its resources, to say nothing of the benefits to science, such as a thorough survey only can furnish, will amply justify the expense of its prosecution.

In this connection allow me to call your attention to a work of great interest and convenience to us all, and of which, as citizens of Maine, we may well be proud, I refer to the new map of the State just published by Messrs. J. Chace, Jr., & Co., which for accuracy, fulness and beauty of execution, is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by the map of any State in the Union.

I recommend the passage of a law providing for the election annually of a State Auditor. Should such a law be enacted, a change in the Constitution in regard to the Council might, I think, be made without detriment to the public service, and with advantage to the Treasury. The average annual expense of the Council is in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars. An amendment of the Constitution making the principal State officers—as the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, and Adjutant General—*ex officio* the members of the Council, would bring to that board the experience of men who, from their positions, would be acquainted with the affairs of the principal offices of the State Government, while it would reduce the expenses of the Executive Department—after making proper allowance for the salary of the Auditor, and the increase of salary which some of the State officers might justly claim from an increase of duty—by the sum of at least two thousand dollars per annum. I think it worthy of your consideration whether, if so considerable a saving as this can be effected by a change in the Constitution in this respect, there are reasons of principle or of policy which would render it unwise or inexpedient.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: It is our fortune to occupy places of trust and responsibility at a time when questions of the highest import are to be determined—questions reaching to the foundation of human government and affecting the rights of human nature. And it rests largely with those whom the people have honored with their confidence, whether these questions be settled in such a manner that Republican institutions shall be established on a firmer basis than ever, or whether they shall be renounced and abandoned as acknowledged failures. We are here, then, not only as the representatives of the people of Maine, but, also, in the broader and higher capacity of representatives of the American Union, and, in that, of freedom, civilization and humanity. With a deep sense of responsibility to that constituency for the manner in which we shall perform our parts in this momentous crisis, and with earnest supplications for His guidance "whose word is right and all whose works are done in truth," let us enter upon the the duties that are before us.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

JANUARY 2, 1862.

Corporal William H. Larrabee, of the 7th Maine Regiment, Co. K., (Monmouth Co.) belonging to Danville, was killed on his return from the battle of Drainsville on the 20th inst., by a stray shot of the rebels.

☞ Gen. Scott and wife have not lived together for fifteen years. Reason: incompatibility of temper. For years Mrs. Scott has lived in Paris and she assisted at the recent reception of her husband in France.

*This includes $35 95 received from Maj. A. Hayden, proceeds of sales at Fort Sullivan.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. S. N. Taber will immediately commence his annual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County.

Col. Wm. Swett will call upon subscribers in Oxford County.

Mr. H. P. Weeks will call upon subscribers in Lincoln and Knox Counties during the present month.

Mr. Benj. Tukey will call upon subscribers in Androscoggin County.

Mr Warren Fuller will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

The Governor's Message.

The Annual Message of Governor Washburn, which will be found elsewhere in this week's paper, is a document of exceeding interest and ability. The operations of the State Government during the past eventful year, involved in the raising of a volunteer force of more than 17,000 men for the public defence, and the expenditure for military purposes of a million of dollars, are clearly and comprehensively set forth, and the various recommendations suggested for the consideration of the Legislature—including the subjects, transcending all others in present as well as prospective importance, viz: the defence of our seaboard and frontier, and the organization and establishment of an effective militia system—are urged with convincing force and effect.

The greater portion of the Message is appropriately devoted to those topics which have relation to the existing war. The views and suggestions of the Governor in regard to the policy to be preserved in bringing the rebellion to a close, and restoring the supremacy of the national government in the revolted States, are eminently just and conservative, and will no doubt meet the hearty approval of every loyal citizen. The expression of these views on the part of the executive of Maine, reflecting as it does the well-ascertained sentiment of the people whom he represents, and sustained by prompt and united legislative action, will not we trust be without its weight in the national councils. The General Government should be made sensible of the imperative desire of the people of the loyal States for a more vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war. "Killing the devil by easy blows," however promising it might have appeared in theory, has thus far in practice proved a most unwise policy. The tenderness with which the Government has handled the subject of slavery, has resulted in strengthening the power of the rebellion, while it has utterly failed to conciliate or awaken any loyal feeling in the rebel States. Slaves are employed in any capacity in which they can be made useful to resist and obstruct the progress of the Federal arms. They are organized and trained as soldiers; they are put to work upon fortifications; they are made efficient as spies and scouts, and for the cultivation of the soil to feed their disloyal masters in the field—why should not such rebel property be siezed and confiscated and put to a similar use by our Government? Thousands of negroes are making their escape from bondage and are seeking refuge within our lines, willing to work and fight for us for the sake of the freedom which may be secured to them and their children. Until such a policy is adopted, the war will go on, and the blood and treasure of the people be expended in vain. We heartily endorse and commend what the Governor so forcibly urges upon this point. Speaking of what the people demand of the Government, he says:

"While the war is not to be carried on for the abolition of slavery but for the preservation of the Government, they will nevertheless permit no Congress, no Administration, no officers of the Army or Navy to protract it, increase the expenditure of blood and treasure which its prolongation would cost, and shake the popular confidence in a successful issue, by holding and treating property in negroes as more sacred than property of any other description. If by striking the chains from the slaves of rebels, and destroying the property claims of traitors in black men, the war may be ended sooner than it can be if such claims are treated as sacred and inviolable—and if, thereby, millions of treasure, and thousands of the lives of our brothers, the young the gallant and the true, the pride and hope of the country, may be saved, they will demand and insist in tones that will be heard and respected, that the chains shall fall and the war cease."

Winthrop Street Hospital. The number of sick soldiers at this Hospital is about two hundred—a large proportion of whom, probably one-half, are convalescent, and will soon be discharged. The number, however, admitted each day exceed, at present, the number discharged, and if the regiments remain here, it will soon become necessary to provide additional hospital accommodations. We took occasion on Sunday last to visit the Hospital, and make inquiry into the condition of the patients, their attendance and treatment. Although there are a few critical cases of measles and diptheria most of the sick are doing well, and all are well cared for. A lack exists of suitable changes of bedding, such as sheets, pillows and pillow-cases, which has been supplied to some extent by the liberality of our citizens, and we trust enough will be furnished to make the condition of the patients as comfortable in this respect as can be expected under circumstances. Much is being done also in contributing gruels, broths and other nourishing food for the sick, by the kind-hearted ladies of the vicinity, but there is still occasion for the exercises of a larger liberality in this particular, which we trust will not be unimproved by those who have the inclination and the means of doing it. Many of the sick soldiers have been taken to the homes of our people, and are being carefully nursed and attended by them. In this way also, the sympathies of the benevolent can find wider and more active exercise. There are some patients who require the care which cannot readily be afforded them in a hospital. The state of things needs only to be known to ensure prompt alleviation by those who are willing to do good as they have opportunity.

Taking into consderation the large number of men now in camp in this city, it is only surprising that the amount of sickness is no greater. Probably the proportion is smaller than among an equal number of our own population, and the mortality is still less. We believe only six deaths have occurred among the soldiers since these regiments commenced assembling here, a period of more than three months. This shows a remarkable exemption from disease and death, and demonstrates the healthfulness of the location selected by the authorities for winter quarters for the troops.

New England Farmer. No. 1 of Volume 18 of this *live* agricultural journal has been received. It comes out in a neat jacket, and wishes everybody a Happy New Year as if it meant what it said. The proprietors have commenced the cash-in-advance system strictly, and they say that it works much better than they anticipated. As one of these go-ahead publishers was trained up "in the way he should go" in the *Maine Farmer* office, we must plead to a little innocent selfishness in wishing him and his condjutors good success in their enterprise.

☞ Eliphalet Case, Esq., many years ago editor of the *Eastern Argus*, has assumed the editorial charge of the Portland *Advertiser*. His long and varied editorial experience and the ability with which he handles the pen, are a guarantee of his success in the position which he has assumed.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Lot M Morrill of the U. S. Senate, for a copy of the Army Register for 1861, issued by order of the Secretary of War, from the office of the Adjutant General.

The Maine Legislature.

The Legislature of Maine was organized on Wednesday last as follows:

Senate—Hon. John H. Goodenow, President; James M. Lincoln, Secretary; Thos. P. Cleaves, Assistant Secretary; Increase Blake, Messenger; Jabez Morrison, Assistant Messenger.

House—Jas. G. Blaine, Esq., Speaker; Chas A. Miller, Clerk; Horace Stillson, Assistant Clerk; E. P. Parcher, Messenger; A. L. Norton and A. J. Chadbourne, Assistant Messengers.

A bill was passed in each branch, inviting the several clergymen of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, to officiate as Chaplains in rotation during the session.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Smart of Knox, offered the following resolutions, which, on his motion were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress, by such means as will not jeopard the rights and safety of the loyal people of the South, to provide for the confiscation and liberation of every slave belonging to any person who shall continue in arms against the authority of the United States, or who shall, in any manner, aid and abet in the present wicked and unjustifiable rebellion.

Resolved, That Congress has the Constitutional right "to raise and support armies," and to call upon all able-bodied men of every color or condition, in this perilous crisis of our country, to take up arms for its defence; and if the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves, are found capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the duty of the Government to arm and equip them, under proper military regulation, discipline and command.

Resolved, That Congress shall grant to all such men, who may enlist in the army, the pay, clothing and subsistence of a soldier and take steps, for colonizing them at the end of their service, and also for colonizing others who may be confiscated, so far as it may be practicable, in some place or places of the Union, where the climate is congenial to them.

Resolved, That all vacant and unoccupied lands, held by States which have entered into an unconstitutional confederation for the purpose of making war upon the Union, should by act of Congress be immdiately confiscated to the United States, to be appropriated according to the discretion of Congress, for the benefit of manumitted slave soldiers and others of African descent, who should be protected, wherever lands are set apart for them, by a system of government appropriate to their condition.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, and that they be respectfully requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of acts embodying their spirit and substance.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor at the last election reported as follows:

Whole number,	100,501
Israel Washburn, Jr.,	58,698
Charles D. Jameson,	21,935
John W. Dana,	19,801
Scattering,	76

A joint convention was held at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, and receiving his annual communication to the Legislature. We publish Governor Washburn's address in another part of the paper.

On Friday in the Senate, a resolution was passed, authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent or agents to take charge of and transport to the troops of the State now in the field such hospital and other stores as may be donated to them by the patriotism of our citizens:—providing that no pay to such agents be allowed, and that the cost of travelling and transportation be defrayed by the State.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the State Comsioners appointed to confer with the authoritics at Washington relative to a proper system of coast defences to be adopted by the General Government; also a copy of the President's message to Congress, dated Dec. 17th 1861 transmitting the correspondence between the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and the Executive of Maine on the same subject; also copy of a bill pending in Congress to refund to the several States money advanced for the prosecution of the present war; also, copy of a letter from the Secretary of War covering a report of the Chief Engineer relative to the defences of the city of Portland.

In joint convention the following executive officers of the State were elected:

Joseph B. Hall, Secretary of State.
Josiah H. Drummond, Attorney General.
Benj. W. Norris, Land Agent.

Messrs. G. M. Frost of Sanford, Charles Holden, of Portland, John H. Gilman of Sebec, Raymond T. Rich of Thorndike, John M. Frye of Lewiston, Lewis L. Wadsworth, Jr., of Pembroke, and Washington Wilcox of Monmouth, Councillors.

A joint order was passed for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee on Frontier and Coast Defences.

On Saturday, in the House, Mr. Kingsbury of Portland introduced a bill to amend chap. 47 of the Revised Statutes relating to Banks, and the same was read and passed to a second reading. This is understood to be a bill authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of Maine. The measure has been rendered necessary by the general suspension of the banks in other States. The bill was opposed by Mr. Cary of Houlton, and favored by Messrs. Kingsbury, Strickland of Bangor, and Frye of Lewiston. After discussion by these gentlemen, the bill on motion of Mr. Hall of Calais, was laid on the table.

On Monday, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Farwell the Joint Special Committee on Printing, were directed to invite proposals for doing the printing of the State.

The resolve relating to the transportation of hospital and other stores to our troops in the field, was finally passed in both branches.

In the House, the discussion upon the subject of legalizing bank suspensions was resumed, Messrs. Cary, Kingsbury and Hall, participating in the debate. The bill was laid on the table.

The Theatre. The theatrical performance at Meonian Hall on Monday evening was of a very excellent character. The house was exceedingly well filled. The company is unquestionably the best appointed and most talented that has ever visited this city, and we hope they will receive liberal patronage. The performance on this (Tuesday) evening will consist of the comedy of "Naval Engagements," better known to old theatre-goers' as "Sweethearts and Wives," to conclude with an American drama entitled "Love in the Backwoods." On Wednesday evening, the tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia" will be enacted, together with the farce of "The Toodles," in which the irresistable drollery of Mr. Marston will be exhibited to advantage.

Board of Agriculture. The annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture will commence at the the agricultural room in the State House next Wednesday, and the Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society will take place on the Tuesday following.

We have made arrangements to have full reports of the discussions and transactions of the Board during their session. We must look well to our agriculture at all times, but in the present troubles of the nation this branch of industry needs special attention and encouragement. If that languishes and fails we are ruined sure.

A New Use for Excelsior. The Kennebec *Journal* suggests, in the unusual dearth of shavings for kindling, growing out of the general suspension of carpenter work in that city, that the "wooden hair" manufactured at Coombs' Excelsior establishment on Bond's Brook, may be made a very good and cheap substitute for the purpose.

Acknowledgements.

Camp Howard, Va., Dec. 29th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—If you will publish the following paragraph in the *Farmer*, you will confer a great favor on the officers and men composing Co. K, 3d Maine Regiment.

In behalf of my officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, I desire to return sincere thanks to the ladies of Winthrop for their generous donation intended as a Christmas dinner, but in consequence of some delay in the Express arrangement, did not reach us till the 28th, when their abilities as caterers were highly approved of. The hundred and one little delicacies surrounding the more substantial turkeys or rounds of pork "topped off" by the battalion of mince pies, (undoubtedly of Maine manufacture) were "closed en mass," and each particular man did full justice to the banquet.

In conclusion permit me to say that a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the fair ones at home, who lighten our labor in the field by their constant attention to our wants and comforts. We are living in the fond hope of taking still higher rank in their estimation by making our mark on the traitors to our country.

Yours, &c., W. L. L.

The Men and Women of Aroostook.

Mr. Editor:—I was pleased to notice that the Governor, in his Address, paid to the county of Aroostook the high compliment of furnishing more soldiers for the defence of the Union than any other county in New England, according to her population. I am well acquainted with many brave and stalwart men of Aroostook, and have had the pleasure of visiting them in their camps in this city, and all with whom I conversed were in good health and spirits, and anxious to move forward to the seat of war.

I also had the pleasure of distributing a good sized package of nice woolen gloves and stockings made and presented by the patriotic ladies of Island Falls, who, by the way, have associated themselves together for the purpose of preparing and forwarding to the different regiments such articles as will contribute to the comfort and well being of the brave soldiers in the Federal army, and should the blessing of Heaven be as profusely bestowed upon those generous and patriotic ladies as were the blessings of the recipients of their handiwork, they can safely say—"verily we love our reward." R.

A Card.

Mr. Editor:—*Dear Sir:*—Will you allow me space in the *Farmer* to thank the children of the Sunday School, connected with the M. E. Church in this place, for a shower of good wishes, and a barrel of flour of extra quality, as a new year's gift, brought to the door of the Parsonage on a hand sled, (the *flour* I mean, not the *wishes*,) drawn by some fifteen of the little and larger ones, male and female.

It is strongly suspected that this trick was favored by some older persons, especially as they have been detected in such things in former times. Parental influence will have its effect. My kindest thanks, and a "happy new year" to all concerned. Affectionately their Pastor.

Winthrop, Jan. 1, 1862.

Land Agent's Report. We have received a copy of the Annual Report of Hon. B. W. Norris, the Land Agent of Maine. A clear statement of the operations of this department is given. The receipts of money from all sources during the past year were $60,647 94; disbursements $55,-790 24; balance on hand $4,856 70. 40,583 acres of land were conveyed to 382 settlers for road service amounting to $20,053 45.

In reference to the effect of the present war upon Aroostook immigration, the Land Agent remarks:

"During the year about to close, the number of settlers has been fully up to the recent ratio of increase, the great majority of them, however, being located upon lands previously purchased. The fact that fewer lots have been selected during the year, than before, proves that until the return of peace and prosperity to our country, the flow of immigration to Aroostook will be partially checked, and the progress and development of that part of our State will suffer the same delay and depression now attending every section and every interest. It is at the same time, extremely gratifying to know that the return of each harvest strengthens the confidence of the farmers of Aroostook, in the fertility of their soil, the healthfulness of their climate and the general advantages of their location. The full tide of their progress is only arrested by a calamity having its origin elsewhere, and which involves all other communities in a share of its evils."

A Patriotic Old Lady. The following interesting incident connected with the labors of the Ladies' Relief Society of Appleton, for the benefit of the soldiers, has been sent us by a fair correspondent, who threatens to pull our editorial ears if we publish her name, as we have done once before in a similar connection. We promise not to be guilty of a like indiscretion, unless required to do so in pursuance of our duty of chronicling a still more interesting event:

"In the last box of articles sent the Sanitary Commissioners by the 'Appleton Relief Society' was a pair of woolen stockings labelled thus, "Spun colored and knit by Mrs. Martha Meservey, aged 91.' This aged lady also contributed seventy squares of patchwork, cut and sewed by her still active fingers. Seventeen years older than the Constitution of her country that she now sees contending for its very existence, she still lives to testify her gratitude to the founders of those liberal institutions that have made the people of her native land first among the nations of the earth; and may her undimmed eyes still retain their brightness and her aged fingers their activity when our skies now 'darkened with sulphur and cloven with steel' shall again smile in the blue serenity of peace."

The Independent. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has assumed the chief editorial charge of the N. Y. *Independent*—the former editors, Messrs. Bacon, Thompson and Storrs, having retired, in consequence of the pecuniary misfortunes of the late proprietors, which have compelled them to part with that portion of their assets, by selling the paper to Lewis Tappan, Esq. The *Independent* under the new administration, shows no diminution of vigor or ability. Henry Ward Beecher, it is believed, can edit the paper with his left hand, while performing all his other multiform professional duties with his right. Theodore Tilton and Joshua Leavitt are associated with him in editorial service.

Swallowing the Dictionaries. The members of the Legislature must be diligent students of the Dictionary. Every year a vote is passed to procure a copy each of Worcester's and Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries, and so hard is the usage to which they are subjected by the verbal voracity of the members, that nothing seems to be left of them at the close of the session. We would respecfully make the suggestion whether or not the State should be called upon, in addition to the liberal provision it makes for common schools, to contribute to the philological education of its legislators at the rate of a big dictionary or two every year.

☞ The diptheria is becoming extensively and fatally prevalent in this city. Quite a number of deaths have occurred from this terrible disease during the past week. Within a few weeks past Mr. Chas. Hamlen has lost three of his children, and other families have been visited with frequent fatality from the same cause. The importance of prompt and intelligent medical treatment in the early stages of the disease should be borne in mind, experienced physicians informing us that very soon after an attack commences, the case usually assumes so malignant and hopeless a type as to baffle all the resources of science and skill.

The Record of the War.

Great Destruction of Military Stores at Nashville.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 30. The commissary stores, including a portion of the ordnance department, in Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. The loss is estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

The Rebels at Yorktown Alarmed.

Six "contrabands" were taken from small canoes in the Chesapeake Bay, off Back river, this morning, in an almost exhausted condition, and brought to headquarters. They state that the inhabitants of Yorktown and the military authorities there are very much frightened at the expected attack. It is believed there that General Burnside's expedition is certainly destined to go up York river, and that General Wool will cooperate in the attack upon Yorktown.

Gen. Magruder is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond and asked permission to destroy Yorktown by fire. He is said to have received a reply directing him to refrain until he was certain that the place is to be immediately attacked. Strong batteries are placed each side of York River, and a force estimated at 30,000 is in the vicinity of Yorktown.

South Carolina Troops Withdrawn from the Rebel Army.

New York, Dec. 31. The government has advices that large numbers of South Carolina and Georgia troops have lately been transferred from the rebel army of the Potomac to their States. The whole number of Carolina troops in Virginia never exceeded 13,000. Of these about 9000 have returned to the Palmetto State since the advent of General Sherman at Port Royal.

Report of a Deserter from Fort Pulaski.

Last week an intelligent Irish deserter from Fort Pulaski reached the Union camp on Tybee Island. He says the rebels have 500 troops commanded by Major Ormstead at Pulaski, and 9000 at Savannah, around which city earthworks are erecting. The troops are armed with Enfield and other improved guns, but those at the fort have only smooth bores. They have plenty of powder and ball to supply cannon for ten days. A fire raft, 300 feet long, covered with combustible materials, and intended for the destruction of the Union vessels, was lying near Fort Jackson.

Capture of a Female Rebel.

Washington, Dec. 31. Mrs. Baxley of Baltimore, arrived here this afternoon, and was placed in the prison for females in the western part of Washington. It will be remembered that she was recently arrested as a spy. Not only in the folds of her dress, but in the rolls of her hair, were discovered contraband letters, which are in possession of the proper authorities.

Several days ago Mrs. Greenhow, who was among the first females arrested, and who is still in prison, received a cake from some friend of hers unknown to the guard. Before delivering it into her hands, Lieut. N. Sheldon of the Sturges Rifles, examined the cake, and found embodied therein a note informing that lady that arrangements had been made for her escape and conveyance to Richmond, naming the day and hour for her deliverance. This information, however, was not communicated to her by the Lieutenant

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE EXPECTED ADVANCE. The Boston *Journal* thinks there are evidences that a general onward movement of our troops is likely to take place within a few weeks. In the first place, Gen. Burnside's important expedition is on the point of sailing. If it were to go farther South than either of the Carolinas, it might land, intrench and remain for some time without having any marked effect in changing the present military position of things. But if, as is generally supposed, it is to operate somewhere in Eastern Virginia, a collision must speedily take place. If it does not proceed to attack the enemy, the enemy will attack it, for the access of strength and the new advantages of position which it will surely give to the loyal army of the Potomac, will render it too dangerous to be allowed to choose its ground and throw up intrenchments with impunity. But a heavy collision anywhere on the line of the Potomac will involve a general engagement.

This inference is strengthened by a glance at the other end of the line—the upper Potomac. Gen. Keily at Romney not being in good health, is succeeded by Gen. Reynolds, who has, or is shortly to have, 15,000 men. If no advance were anticipated, Gen. Kelly would have continued in command during the winter. But as it is, the indications point to a combined forward movement of Generals Reynolds and Banks in the direction of Winchester, with over 35,000 men. If this movement takes place in conjunction with Burnside's, the enemy will have the choice of suffering their left wing to be turned, or of so thinning out their centreas to expedite the tremendous artillery attack of Gen. McClellan in front.

It is difficult to make out exactly what is going on in Kentucky. We know that the military bridge across the Green river is about completed, and that Gen. Buell is ready to carry over between 50,000 and 60,000 men to attack Bucxner. We know that Gen. Schoepff, at Somerset, has been for some time ready and anxious to attack Zollicoffer, but has been held back by the Adjutant General. This looks as if a concerted movemene was down in the books, and all isolated attempts were to be postponed for that. It is probable, also, that the general Kentucky advance is to comprise the gunboat expedition of Gen. Halleck, which, with over 30,000, men is in a good state of forwardness.

But the scanty information which has thus far come from the Western Department throws no light on the question whether the movements there are intended to be co-operative with those on the Potomac. Nor can we pronounce upon the relation of movements further South. The forces at Port Royal are being strengthened, reinforcements have been sent to Fort Pickens, and Gen. Butler is carrying out new contributions to his little armed colony at Ship Island. We can only say that these things all wear a related look, and confirm our suspicions and hopes concerning a general advance within a time not running far into the future.

FROM PORT ROYAL. An arrival at New York Friday, brings intelligence that the fortifications at Hilton Head are nearly perfected. The intrenchments back of Fort Walker is described as a splendid work capable of protecting the fort and the quarters of the federal forces against very great odds. One thousand men in the fort and along the line of works, together with such assistance as could be rendered by a few gunboats, could defend our position against any force the rebels are able to bring against it. Gen. Sherman could therefore spare ten thousand men for the new expedition which is preparing. Of matters at Beaufort the New York *Post* says:

"Although large quantities of provisions have been landed at Beaufort from the transports, much more, indeed, than Gen. Stevens' brigade of four thousand men would be likely to need for a long time to come, no fortifications have been erected near the town. The soldiers are regularly encamped, occupying only their tents. The officers are quartered in the houses of the town. There is no evidence that Beaufort is to be defended by our forces as a permanent position. The indications are that some point nearer Charleston will be chosen.

On the 27th ultimo, an order was issued by Gen. Stevens directing that the town and all the property within its limits be protected by a military force, and forbidding the passage of any person through the lines unless provided with a pass from the General or the officer of the day. The destruction of property in the town has entirely ceased.

Reconnoissances are making by our forces, many of which are extended to the main land. In one of these the Eighth Maine regiment, early last week, captured six rebel pickets, from whom, however, little information in regard to the rebel force between that point and Charleston could be obtained. The men were taken to Beaufort and placed under confinement.

MURDER OF A MAINE MAN. The Rockland *Democrat* announces the murder of Mr. Wm. A. Sibley, a young man reared in the town of Appleton, but lately of California, where he met his sad fate. It appears that on the 11th of November last he started on business, in the stage, for a place fifty mile distant from where he resided, and was followed by a man named Moore, mounted on a horse. Mr. Sibley had formerly lived with Moore. When the stage stopped, Moore came up, called Mr. Sibley out of the house, and before others were aware of his bloody intent, had fired two shots, and was in the act of firing the third when arrested by persons near. The two shots took effect and proved fatal, Mr. Sibley dying on the morning of the 13th. Moore is said to have borne the character of a quarrelsome, desperate and blood-thirsty villain, and the letter stated that he was likely to be lynched.

HEATING THE POKER. Every body has heard of the story which Dr. Franklin tells of the Frenchman who insisted upon being paid for heating his poker. The following which comes on the authority of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* forcibly reminds us of the story:

"Permission has been given in a very courteous manner, to pass the British troops through Maine into Canada. As the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed, and the transport of troops inland from Halifax to Canada, in midwinter, would be expensive, tedious and hazardous, England will appreciate this courtesy as one of no ordinary importance."

NEUTRALITY—*Scene*—The headquarters of Gen. Paine at Paducah. Enter elderly Kentuckian in quest of his fugitive chattel.

Gen. Paine—Well, sir, are you and your family loyal?

Kentuckian—I have one son in the rebel army. There are two at home.

Gen. P.—Well, are you and your boys at home aiding the Government?

K.—No, sir; we remain strictly neutral.

Gen. P.—Then you must excuse me if I remain *strictly neutral* between you and your nigger. I cannot allow you within my lines.

Exit Kentuck in disgust,, deeming this a painful application of strict neutrality.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FORT KNOX. The Belfast *Journal* says:—The work on Fort Knox has been progressing steadily the past season, and it now presents a formidable appearance from the river. We were informed the other day by the superintendent, that the work has so far advanced that sixty-five guns of the heaviest calibre can now be mounted. Two furnaces for heating hot shot have also been completed. Some twenty-five thousand dollars remain of the last appropriation, and a considerable number of men are now employed hammering stone to be laid next season.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock river, a movement forward via., Occoquan will compel the evacuation of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and also give us possession of the terminus of the Richmond Railway at Aquia Creek and leave the Confederate at Manassas the choice of two evils; to fall back on Richmond, or be completely outflanked and captured by McClellan's masterly strategy.

A FAMILY MAN. Application was made by a man for relief for himself and family, a few days ago, in Hartford, Conn. It was ascertained that he and his wife were married thirteen years ago, and that the union had been blessed by two children now 12 years of age; one 10 years old; three eight years old; one 6 years old; two 5 years old; two 4 years old; two 2 years old; being 13 children in 13 years, including one set of triplets and four sets of twins.

DETERMINED FELLOWS. On Monday afternoon two young men hearing that a naval rendezvous was established at Bangor, walked eighteen miles from Frankfort Mills, to enlist, and were received. The same spirit animates a large proportion of the patriotic tars of Maine.—*Bangor Whig.*

☞ The New York *Times'* Port Royal correspondent claims to see advancing intimations that the slave population of South Carolina is gradually but surely tending to a general insurrection.

☞ Six church spires were blown over in different country towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut during the gale of Wednesday night last.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Successful Fight at Huntersville.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER.

REBER PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Rebels Menacing General Lander.

ALLEGED TREASON IN HIGH PLACES.

DESTITUTION IN DIXIE.

CINCINNATI, 9th. The Commercial's dispatch from Huttonsville, says that Huntersville was a depot for rebel supplies in Western Va. The rebel Cavalry, armed with Sharp's carbines, attacked us two miles from Huntersville. We drove them from point to point, and finally they beat a hasty retreat out of the town, as we charged through it.

Their supplies consist of 350 barrels of flour, 300 beeves, 300 pounds of salt, large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice and bacon, and army clothing, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, were destroyed.

We captured a large number of Sharp's carbines, sabres, and pistols.

The stars and stripes were left floating over the Court House.

Our troops returned to Huttonsville in fine spirits.

WASHINGTON, 6th. The first execution, by hanging, in the army of the Potomac, took place to-day. The convict was private Michael Lannahan, Co. A, 2d regiment U. S. Infantry; and the offence—killing Sergeant Braman, by shooting him.

The gallows was erected in the northern suburb, and the convict hung in presence of detachments from five regiments of the regular Infantry.

Capt. Keihl, of the Reinder, brought up this afternoon, two rebel prisoners from Gen. Hooker's division; also 22 twenty-four bushel bags full of India rubber over-coats, lots of under-shirts, large quantity of quinine.

The prisoners were attempting to carry them from the Md. to the Va. shore.

NEW YORK, June 6. The latest intelligence, received at Head Quarters Sunday night from Gen. Lander, states that the rebels are menacing his position with a force about three times as large as his own. During the day they have fired several shots into the town of Hancock, but no material danger has been done as yet.

One party has attempted to cross the river. The ice is thick enough to make fording dangerous, and yet not not thick enough to pass a brigade. By to-morrow the force under General Lander will be sufficient for any emergency.

FREDERICK, Md., 6th. We have unofficial information that Jackson commenced shelling Hancock on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Jan 6th. The *Times'* Washington dispatch says it is stated very positively that a very high officer of the army was arrested to-night on the charge of being the medium, through which the rebels have been constantly obtaining valuable information relative to our military movements. Prominent persons here are understood to be involved in the same affair.

A gentleman just arrived from the seat of war in Kentucky, reports that an early conflict between the opposing forces in the Green River County is unavoidable. They are close to each other, and neither force can well be restrained from hostilities. Bowling Green is said to be quite as strongly defended by fortifications and mounted guns as Manassas.

Scouting parties in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House report that the farmers have not killed their hogs on account of the impossibility of obtaining salt. A number of Union men have petitioned Gen. McDowell to allow them to obtain a supply here.

The rebel soldiers in that neighborhood, are forced to appropriate the clothing of negroes. Their horses are also suffering and dying in large numbers for want of fodder.

FREAKS OF THE WIND. During the high wind of last Wednesday the Lewiston *Journal* learns that at East Livermore a large liberty pole was blown down. The sleigh coach which runs to that place was actually blown over by the wind, twice, on its route—there being no passengers or baggage aboard. A sleighing party of a score or more sleighs, was overtaken by the wind, and being intimidated at the prospect, left their sleighs at the road sides, and betook themselves, with their Dulcineas, to the farmhouses for safety. Altogether, Wednesday night must have been slightly tumultuous.

Mr. J. Farnsworth, of Lewiston, says the gale of Wednesday night was terrific in Oxford county. He was at West Paris at that time. Four barns were blown down in his immediate vicinity. A barn connected with the house at which he stopped was blown over. The inhabitants were driven from their beds by terror. The house in which Mr. F. stopped shook as though it would fall. A man started from his house to go to the assistance of his neighbor a few rods off, and, the wind and snow bewildering him, he nearly perished before reaching his destination, having had his hands and face frozen and being nearly exhausted. The roadsides are generally bare of snow, it being piled in drifts in the road, sand and gravel intermingled. The wind was so heavy as to carry along into the drifts stones of two or three inches in diameter.

A BEAR STORY. The Calais *Advertiser* tells the following story:

Last week, it says, Mr. Petters of Baileyville, while returning from his chopping came up with an old bear and two young ones who took refuge in their den at the foot of a tree which had as many ways to get in and out as some of the rebel ports. His dog commenced the attack by stationing himself at one of the holes and barking furiously. Mr. Peters stationed himself at another, axe in hand, ready, should any of them attempt to leave the den, to give battle. He had not to wait long till the oldest and largest one, attempted to run the blockade, when Mr. Peters struck her a blow with the blade of his axe between the snout and the eyes, that cut through to the lower jaw, and drove her back to her den with a growl, where she remained some time. She then attempted to escape by one of the other holes, but Mr. P. was too quick for her, and dealt her a blow on the small of the back which laid her out, dead.

By this time one of the younger ones showed his head, and received a desperate blow back of the fore shoulder, penetrating to the heart. The other one not showing himself, and it growing dark, Mr. P. suspended operations till morning, when with his neighbors he returned to the spot, and discovered the survivor up a tree. He came down to receive a death blow from Mr. P.'s axe. The old bear weighed 350 pounds. The whole operation was worth about $40 to him.

GALVESTON TO BE EVACUATED. On the 20th ult., a council of war was held at Galveston, at which it was determined that it was impossible to defend the city successfully. It was thought best, therefore, under all the circumstances, to evacuate Galveston, and occupy a position in the rear of the city, so as to repel any advance of the Federal troops after they had landed. In consequence of this determination an order was issued for the removal of the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, which was accomplished immediately. All the public and private property was being rapidly removed to Houston. The guns had been taken away, and even the newspapers decamped.

MAINE TWELFTH EMBARKED. Nearly 3000 men of Gen. Butler's New England Division, embarked on board the steamer Constitution on Thursday last, at Boston, and the steamer sailed for her destination on Ship Island on Friday. The troops are composed of 12th Maine Regiment, Colonel Shepley; Bay State Regiment, Col. Jonas French; Squadron of Light Cavalry, Capt. Durivage; a company of Fire Zouaves and Capt. Reid's corps of mounted riflemen. Previous to the embarkation, standards were presented to the Maine and Massachusetts Regiments, on the Common, with appropriate ceremonies.

DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL FOR ENGLAND. In accordance with the terms of the arrangement between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, the rebel commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell were released from their imprisonment on Wednesday last. They embarked at 11 o'clock A. M., on board the steam-tug Starlight, and were conveyed to Provincetown, whence at 4 o'clock P. M. they were transferred to the British gunboat Rinaldo, which arrived there for the purpose of conveying them to England. The Rinaldo sailed from Provincetown at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, for England.

☞ Mr. John Chambers of Presque Isle, lost his house with all its contents, by fire, on Saturday last. The fire originated by the "burning out" of the chimney. No one was in the house but Mrs. Chambers, who did not discover the fire until it was too late to save anything.

☞ The little fifer boy of the 5th Maine, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, has been released. He is only 14 years of age, and Lilliputian at that. He is an orphan and has friends in Bethel, where he has been sent. His name is Freeman.

Foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Etna from Liverpool 18th and Queestown 19th arrived at New York Dec. 31.

Great Britain. President Lincoln's Message claimed great attention.

The silence of the President's Message on the Trent affair was a subject of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loop-hole for escape, and gave rise to some hope of peace.

The *Times* argues that by studied silence the President has left himself a door of retreat.

The *Times* says nothing can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign powers for their forbearance, and says a gracious and courteous acknowledgement was due. The *Times* also devotes an article to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which treats with ridicule and denouncing as an unparalleled crime the project of blocking up the ports by sunken vessels.

The *Post* treats the message as undeniably warlike. It charges the President with ingratitude in dealing with maritime powers. In the same article it says the dispatch to Lord Lyons was simple and final. It is an ultimatum in itself.

The *Daily News* considers the silence on the Trent affair an indication of prudence and caution and favorable to peace. It is pleased to believe that Mr. Lincoln desired to hold himself free to speak at the appropriate time. It nevertheless complains of the President's reticence for the little credit he gives foreign governments.

The *Star* justifies the silence relative to the Trent, and praises the force and ability of the message.

The *Herald* takes quite a contrary view and fears that peace is almost hopeless.

The vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes it regards as an insult to England. Warlike preparations continued.

The *Times* has a severe article on the brutalizing signs which the civil war is producing, and denouncing various Northern measures. Several French journals maintain that France should give a moral support to England, by recognizing the justice of her demands, and the independence of the South.

The *Opinione Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, says France has no other enemy but England, and should not weaken the United States.

All disposable vessels in the Medit rranean were assembling at Gibraltar to be ready for immediate departure.

Parliament meets about the middle of January.

The death of Prince Albert caused a most profound sensation. There is great sympathy for the Queen; who bore the bereavement with much fortitude.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the Genoa committee, which indicates an approaching movement.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia from Liverpool Dec. 21st and Queenstown 22d arrived at Halifax 31st.

LIVERPOOL, 21st. Cotton Market closed firm but unchanged. Sales to-day 6000 bales.

The sale of Cotton for the week were 29,000 bales. Market opened with a decline of ¼d which was afterwards fully recovered.

Sales Friday 6000 bales, closing steady. Breadstuffs firm.

Warlike preparations were unabated. Additional troops have been ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy *Gazette* of the 21st. says no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The Berne *Telegraph* asserts that France has issued a diplomatic circular taking ground against the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and had sent it to Washington in order to determine the American government to make indispensable concessions.

The Morning *Post* says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the dispatch to Lord Lyons.

The London *Morning Post* states shat the instructions to Lord Lyons combine such judiciousness and temperance of proceedure, that the Americans, most tender of his pride, will be unable to complain of England's course as menacing or haughty.

At a large meeting of masters and officers of Mercantile Marine in London, it was resolved to heartily co-operate with the Government, whenever their services should be required. The Shipping *Gazette* says, that either merchantmen must be armed or government must detail a number of fastest and most efficient ships to watch American privateers.

The Daily *News* in an article defends the North from the charges of the *Times*, that the war was brutalizing the Northern States. It also justified the projected blockade of Charleston and Savannah, by the stone fleet, as a bona fide operation of warfare.

The London *Herald* bitterly criticizing Mr. Seward's foreign correspondence charging him with insolence, folly and wickedness.

The *Times* also has an article on Mr. Seward's dispatches, and treats them with ridicule.

Movements were taking place between the government, and the authorities of Liverpool, looking to the defence of that port.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Bohemian from Liverpool Dec. 26 and Londonderry 27th, arrived at Halifax January 6th.

England. The English papers are still discussing the Trent affair in a hopeful vein, and it is thought that the Confederate Commissioners will be given up, and war be thus averted.

Pending the receipt of news from America, in response to English advices by the Europa, there was quite a lull in speculations on the Anglo American question, and the result was being quietly awaited. The prevailing opinion being in favor of peace.

The war risks at Lloyd's had a downward tendency. The English papers were calculating the chances of the French dispatch reaching Washington before Mr. Seward replies to Lord Lyons, and expressed the hope that it will arrive in time to influence the reply.

The London *Times* has a critique on Secretary Chase's report, and says the borrowing system exceeds anything in England's history.

France. The government is about to send reinforcements to the squadron off Mexico, and the north-eastern coast of America. It was also rumored that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the coast of America, under Admiral Hentud.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY. The latest American advices are unfavorably construed in London, and the funds are drooping; but in Liverpool, the hopes of a peaceful solution preponderate, and the price of cotton is rising.

It is reported in Paris that the New Orleans Princes will return to Europe forthwith.

CANTON, Nov. 15th. Mr. Burlingame the American Plenipotentiary, has visited the Governor and was well received. His visit was returned. Mr. Burlingame afterwards left for Shanghae.

LISBON, Dec. 26th. The body of the late King is to be interred, and the cause of his death investigated. The public is greatly excited, and troops are patrolling the streets.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO. Vera Cruz was evacuated by the Mexican troops on the 16th ult. without firing a gun and the city was taken possession of by the Spanish naval expedition. From the Havana *Diario* we learn that the Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city, but demanded and received a respite of twenty-four hours.

Gen. Gasselt on landing issued a proclamation to the troops and another to the people. The latter was to the effect that the troops had come thither only to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties and violence committed against their compatriots, and to obtain guaranties against similar outrages.

The greatest satisfaction of the army, after fulfilling its mission from the Queen, would be to return to its own country with the certainty of having merited the affections of the Mexicans. Nearly 100 rifled cannon of the latest pattern were found in San Juan.

A DEADLY SHOT. A member of the First Wisconsin regiment who was at the engagement at Falling Waters Virginia, relates a singular incident which took place at that fight:

In a clump of bushes the rebels had a piece of artillery with which they harrassed our troops considerably. The attention of the officer in command was directed to this circumstance, upon which he ordered the battery to be silenced. A piece of heavy ordnance was immediately brought to bear upon the group of secesh who had gathered around their gun, and stood there watching the effect of their firing upon our ranks.

Our gun was some improved affair, and was under the supervision of the most experienced artillerymen in the army. Giving the piece a great elevation, after sighting it, he discharged its contents toward the desired point. The deadly missile described a graceful curve through the air, and fell in the midst of the little circle of men, and immediately burst. It was a percussion shell, and struck upon the breech of the rebel cannon. After the engagement was over, fourteen dead bodies were found near the gun, literally torn to pieces by the explosion of a single shell.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00	to 8 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00	to 11 00
Corn Meal,	80	to 88	Mutton,	6	to 8
Rye Meal,	1 00	to 0 00	Turkeys,	7	to 10
Wheat,	1 62	to 2 00	Chickens,	6	to 10
Rye,	80	to 85	Geese,	7	to 10
Corn,	75	to 80	Clover seed,	10	to 15
Beans,	1 50	to 2 00	Herdsgrass,	2 50	to 2 75
Oats,	40	to 45	Red Top,	75	to 1 75
Potatoes,	25	to 35	Hay,	8 00	to 10 00
Dried Apples,	6	to 8	Lime,	70	to 75
Cooking "	40	to 50	Fleece Wool,	40	to 45
Winter "	67	to 100	Pulled Wool,	40	to 45
Butter	15	to 17	Sheep Skins,	75	to 125
Cheese,	8	to 10	Hides,	5½	to 6
Eggs,	15	to 16	Calf Skins,	7	to 8
Lard,	12	to 13	Lamb Skins,	75	to 100
Round Hog,	$6 00	to 6 50			

BRIGHTON MARKET---Jan. 2.

At market, 830 Beeves, 190 Stores, 1650 Sheep and Lambs and 500 Swine.

PRICES—*Market Beef*—Extra $7.00; first quality $6,50; second do., $6,00; third do. $4,75 @ 5,50.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—$41 @ $46; common $18 @ $19.

Veal Calves—$3 @ $4,5;

Yearlings—$8 @ $9; two years old $16 @ $17; three years old $18 @ $20.

Hides—6½ @ 7c. *Calf Skins* 8 @ 9c. ℔ lb.

Tallow—Sales at 6c @ 7c ℔ lb.

Pelts—$1 @ $1,50.

Sheep and Lambs—$2,00, $3,00 @ $3,50; extra 4,00 @ 4,50.

Swine—Stores wholesale 4 @ 5c.; retail 4 @ 6c.

Fat hogs—Undressed, 4c; corn fed, 4½c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 25 to 34 ℔ cent.

Remarks—Prices of extra beef remain much the same as last week; nothing sold higher than $7 ℔ 100 lbs, and only a few very extra pairs at that; beef of much better quality than last week. Sheep and Lambs sell about the same as last week. Swine are lower and dull.

BOSTON MARKET....Jan. 4.

FLOUR—We quote common brands Western at $5 00 @ 5 25; $5 50 @ 5 62½ for fancy; $5 75 @ 5 80 for extras; $5 75 a 7 75 for superior, including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour $7 @ 7 75 ℔ bbl. for choice Baltimore brands.

CORN—Western yellow, 70 @ 72c. per bushel.

OATS—Western and Canada, 41 @ 43c ℔ bushel.

RYE—81c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at $15.

NEW YORK MARKET....Jan. 4.

FLOUR—State and western steady—Superfine State 5,35 a 5,55; extra 5,75 a 5,80; round hoop Ohio 6,00 a 6,10; superfine western 5,45 a 5,55; common to good extra western 5,75 a 5,90; Southern—mixed to good 5,75 a 6,95; fancy and extra 6,10 a 7,35. Canada quiet—superfine 5,40 a 5 55; extra 5,50 a 5,75.

Wheat—firm—Chicago spring 1,25 @ 1,31; Milwaukee club 1,30 a 1,45; red winter western 1,40 a 1,43; Iowa amber 1,35 a 1,36; Michigan amber 1,40 a 1,45.

Corn—firm—mixed western 64 a 65.

Special Notices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 COAT MAKERS.

The subscriber having entered into contracts for the manufacture of

Army and other Clothing,

Is desirous of obtaining immediately 500 COAT MAKERS, to whom constant employment will be given and the HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

The business of his establishment will be prosecuted upon the CASH SYSTEM, consequently when the work is delivered the cash will be paid.

His Rooms are what is known as the old Chisam stand, over the Jewelry Store of Edward House, entrance on Commercial street, opposite the Depot.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1861. G. PULLEN.

N. B. Packages will be sent by rail or stage, to any in the surrounding country who may desire it. 2tif

LIST OF DOCT. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor. Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.

No. 1—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflamation.	21—Cures General Debility.
2—Cures Worm Fevers.	23—Cures Dropsy.
3—Cures Colic, Teething, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.	29—Cures Vertigo, Nausea Vomiting.
4—Cures Diarrh[illegible]	27—Cures Urinary Diseases.
5—Cures Dysentery.	28—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, & consequent prostration and Debility.
6—Cures Cholera Morbus.	
7—Cures Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness.	29—Cures sore Mouth.
8—Cures Nervous Affections.	30—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the bed
9—Cures Headache.	31—Cures Painful Menses.
10—Cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and Weak Stomach.	32—Cures Heart Disease, Palpitation, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, sufferings at change of Life.
11—Cures Suppressed Menses.	
12—Cures Leucorrhea or Whites	33—Cures Convulsions, or spasms of Infants or Adults.
13—Cures Croup.	
14—Cures Salt Rheum.	34—Cures Biliousness, as want of Appetite, Loseness, of Spirits, Jaundice, Constipation and Liver Complaints.
15—Cures Rheumatism.	
16—Cures Fever and Ague.	35—Cures Boils, Carbuncles.
17—Cures Piles, Internal or External.	36—Cures all Acute Skin Eruptions.
18—Cures Ophthalmia, weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	37—Cures Chronic Coughs.
19—Cures Catarrh. Acute or Chronic, dry or flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza.	38—Cures Snuffles, or Catarrh in the Head of Infants.
20—Cures Whooping Cough.	39—Cures Constitutional Disposition to frequent Attacks of Headache.
21—[illegible] Asthma.	
22—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing.	40—Cures Constitutional Disposition to Asthma.
23—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils.	

The boxes are neatly put up, and contain about sixty large Medicated Sugar Pills, with full directions for taking, accompanying them, price 25 cents. Vial Cases, which are made of Morocco, contain 15, 20, 30, or 40 Vials, prices of which are given below.

The symptoms of disease and method of treatment are given in a Manual accompanying the medicine, or which will be furnished *free* on application.

Case of FORTY VIALS, with Book, $9 00 — Single Boxes, any number, directious inside, 25

Case of THIRTY VIALS, with Book, $7 00 — Five Boxes, with Book of directious, $1 00

Case of TWENTY VIALS, with Book, $5 00 — Twelve Boxes with Book of directious, $2 00

Case of FIFTEEN VIALS, with Book, $4 00

Sold by W. F. Kinsman, Augusta; W. T. Phillips, wholesale, Portland, Me.; M. S. Burr & Co., wholesale, Boston, Mass., or sent any where on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box, by Philip Lee, 136 William street, New York.

NOTICE. DR. A. P. SNOW

Would respectfully inform the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that, after an absence of nearly a year, devoted to the observation and study of Disease in the Hospitals and Schools of Medicine and Surgery, in this Country and Europe, he has returned home and will resume the practice of his Profession. Especial attention will be devoted to the diseases of *childhood*, and those peculiar to *women*.

Dr. S. will be at home to attend to office patients especially, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The poor, who apply on those days, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. will receive gratuitous advice.

Winthrop, Oct. 22, 1861. 3m45

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, The best in the World.

W. A. BATCHELOR'S SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the *Original* and only Reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. Instantaneous in its effect, does not stain the skin, and invigorates the hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the genuine, signed on each side of every box—WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere MANUFACTORY No. 81 BARCLAY ST., (late 16 Bond St., 232 Broadway,) NEW YORK. 1y22

MELVILLE C. KEITH, M. D.

No. 10 Gage St., Weston Cottage, Augusta, Me,

Will pay special attention to long standing cases of Piles, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, and those peculiar diseases connected with the urinary organs, and digestive apparatus. In the treatment of these Diseases, Botanic Remedies will be used exclusively, and no minerals or *poisons of any kind* will be used in his Practice. 19tf

MAINE STATE AGRICULT'L SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society will be holden on TUESDAY, January 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in rooms of the Board of Agriculture, in the State House; for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come up. A full attendance of the members is requested.

E. HOLMES, Sec. Me. St. Ag. Soc'y.

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1862. 3w3

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of the North Waldo Agricultural Society will be held at Unity Village on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

B. B. STEVENS, secretary.

Unity, Jan. 6, 1862.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE,

MAGNIFYING small objects 500 times, will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in *silver*, and one red stamp. Five of *different powers*, free of postage, $1.00. Address

3m44 F. BOWEN, Lock Box 220, Boston, Mass.

Married.

In Augusta, Jan. 1st, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Moses Steward of Monson, to Marcia A. Pullen of Greene.

In Hallowell, Jan. 1st, by Rev. S. D. Richardson, Asa Knowles of Manchester, to Lydia A. Bartlett of Hallowell.

In Winthrop, Dec. 29th, by Rev. Geo. Webber, David Wentworth to Sarah E. Packar1, both of Readfield.

In Palermo, Dec. 31st, by O. C. Greely, Esq., Hollis F. Arnold to Nellie R. Carr, both of Palermo; by Rev. William J. Clifford, George W. Marden to Abbie K., youngest daughter of John Marden, Esq., all of P.

In Hartford, Jan. 1st, by M. Alley, Esq., Stephen E. Prist of Hartford, to Albina Mason of Buckfield.

In Belgrade, Dec. 29th, Joseph Robinson to Eliza C. Smith, both of Sidney.

Died.

In Augusta, Jan 3d, Frank P., son of Charles H Hamlin, aged 9 years, 7 months

In Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 13th, Rufus T. White, aged 27 years 11 mos.; Dec. 17th, Rufus E. W., son of the late Rufus T. White, aged 11 months.

In South Jefferson, Dec. 3d, Phebe A. Brann, aged 13 years; Dec. 19th, Charles Brann, aged 45; Dec. 24th, Mary A. Dunton, aged 17 years.

In East Machias, Mrs. Lucy Harris, aged 87.

In Skowhegan, Rev. Charles Bryant, aged 30.

In Bangor, Mrs. Sarah Whittier, aged 100 years 11 months.

In Sedgwick, Mrs. Mary Morgan, aged 90.

In Stockton, Wm. Goodell, aged 86.

In Unity, Rev. William McGray, aged 84.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court, in and for Kennebec County, Commissioners on the Estate of George Holt, late of Sidney, deceased, hereby give notice that they will be in session at the office of A. Libbey, in Augusta, on the first Monday of February, March, April and June, next for the purpose of receiving and deciding upon the claims of creditors against said estate.

ARTEMAS LIBBEY, JOS. M. MESERVE.

Augusta, Jan. 7, 1862. 4

FLOUR—GOOD FLOUR.

I have a supply of good Flour of different brands, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Call at the Brick store—west end.

HENRY STANLEY.

Winthrop, Jan. 6, 1862. 2w4

DOWNER'S KEROSENE.

THE genuine Boston Downer's Kerosene Oil constantly for sale by 39 DORR & CRAIG.

GENUINE CEPHALIC PILLS

Sold at F. W. KINSMAN'S. 2

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The publishers of the MAINE FARMER, in connection with their Newspaper establishment have a large and well furnished

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

which, with the employment of EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE WORKMEN, enables them to execute, at the shortest notice, in all desirable styles, and at the lowest rates, every variety of Job Printing, such as

Books,	Pamphlet
Posters,	Business Cards
Handbills,	Visiting Cards,
Programmes,	Shop Bills,
Bills of Fare,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Blank Notes,
Way Bills,	Bank Checks,
Catalogues	Town Blanks,
Insurance Blanks,	Labels, &c. &c.

☞ Orders for Printing respectfully solicited

Augusta, August, 1861. 37tf

PURE WINE.

MANUFACTURED from the celebrated Muscadine Grape. A pure article for the Communion Table and for a Medicine.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish a FEW HUNDRED BOTTLES OF WINE, Two Years Old, made from the celebrated Wine and Table Grape, called Northern Muscadine.

No. 1, Pint Champagne bottle, $5.50 per dozen: No. 2, same size bottle, $4 per dozen—money to accompany the order.

Also, orders for ROOTS of this remarkable, good and perfectly hardy Grape, to set next spring, will be promptly attended to, if received in season.

Circulars of this Premium Grape will be forwarded to all who desire, by sending one postage stamp.

A choice article of

TOMATO KETCHUP,

may also be had at the same address, for $2 per dozen Pint bottles put up for family use.

Ministers and Physicians who may wish to get a choice and pure article of Grape Wine that may be depended on, are solicited to give this a trial. The subscriber would be glad to have any enlightened Physician test this Muscadine Wine, along side of any other wine now in the market (the famous Sambuc, or common Elderberry, not excepted) for general application in Medicine, to strengthen the Blood and Digestive organs.

This wine can only be had of the subscriber.

Post Office address, P. STEWART, of the United Society, West Gloucester, Cumberland Co., Me.

Dec. 30, 1861. 3

NEW STYLE OF WINTER CLOAKS,

WHICH exceed in variety and elegance of design any which have ever before been presented to the public, containing, among other new and novel style, the following: Mountaineer, Northern Belle, Russia Robe, Estella, French Cossack, Lady Franklin, Evangeline, Clothilda, Empress, &c., to which we are constantly adding new patterns as fast as they make their appearance. We also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cloak Cloths, which we manufacture to order BARTON & CASWELL, Corner of Oak and Water streets.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861. 49tf

JONA. PIERCE,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4 Bridge's Block, Water St., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

All orders faithfully attended to and prompt returns guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

HON. R. D. RICE, T. C. NOBLE,
S. S. BROOKS, COL. D. ALDEN. 1y50

PRICES REDUCED.

ANNUAL FALL SALE AT THE LADIES' EXCHANGE.

To close the balance of our WINTER GOODS, we shall offer our stock of Silk Goods, Ladies' Garments, Cloths, including Spanglet and other new Beavers, just received.

Shawls, Dress Goods, Merinos and Cashmeres, Mourning Goods, Prints, House Keeping articles, Embroidery, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. All at prices that will be bargains to the purchaser.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

3w2

Poetry.

RICH AND POOR.

BY RICHARD M. MILNES.

When God built up the dome of blue,
And portioned earth's prolific floor,
The measure of his wisdom drew
A line between the rich and poor;
And till that vault of glory fell,
Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame,
Or saving love be all in all,
That rule of life will rest the same.

We know not why, we know not how,
Mankind are framed for weal or woe—
But to the Eternal law we bow;
If such things are they must be so.
Yet, let no cloudy dreams destroy
One truth outshining bright and clear,
That wealth abides in hope and joy,
And poverty in pain and fear.

Behold our children as they play!
Blest creatures, fresh from nature's hand;
The peasant boy as great and gay
As the young heir to gold and land;
Their various toys of equal worth,
Their little needs of equal cure,
And hills of marble, huts of earth,
All homes alike endeared and fair.

They know no better!—would that we
Could keep our knowledge safe from worse;
So power should find and leave us free,
So Pride be but the owners curse;
Our hearts would tell, by instinct sure,
What paupers are the ambitious rich!
How wealthy the contented poor!

Grant us, O God! but health and heart,
And strength to keep desire at bay,
And ours *must* be the better part,
Whatever else beasts our way.
Each day may bring sufficient ill;
But we can meet and fight it through,
If hope sustains the hand of will,
And conscience is our captain too.

National Affairs.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Correspondence between the United States and the English and Government.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS—EXTRACT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

SIR:—Your confidential note of the 15th of November, not marked as a dispatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for the Wednesday's mail.

No Minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner.

We are impressed very favorably by Lord Palmerston's conversation with you. You spoke the simply fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and France. It would perish in ninety days if those hopes should cease. I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing powers.

I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse from such a war as I know this Government is.

I am sure that this government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offense or irritation to Great Britain. But it seemed to me that the British government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision.

* * * * *

I infer from Lord Palmerston's remarks that the British government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments and sympathies, a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since that conversation was held, Captain Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British Colonial steamer and taken from her deck two insurgents, who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country.

This is a new incident, unknown to, and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, and is, I presume, waiting instructions from home.

We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here.

It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case without indicating that we attach importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes, having acted without any instructions from the government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this government.

Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston if you deem it expedient.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

My Lord: Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea, November 9," that the Trent left Havana on the 7th instant, with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th, a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead.

On nearing her at 1.15 P. M. she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the Trent, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her.

The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent.

While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force, out of the Trent, these four passengers then under the protection of the British flag.

But the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompions out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board of a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government, or that if he conceived himself to be authorized he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

For the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States, unnecessarily, to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's government, therefore, trust that when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, that government will, of its own accord, offer to the British government such redress as alone should satisfy the British nation, namely:

The liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,
RUSSELL,

To Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1861.

My Lord: Earl Russell's dispatch of November 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:

That a letter of Commander Williams dated "Royal Mail contract boat Trent, at sea. Nov. 9" states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th November, with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon, on the 8th of November, the United States steamer San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, not showing colors, was observed ahead.

That steamer, on being neared by the Trent at one o'clock fifteen minutes in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching slowly toward the San Jacinto, she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her.

The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland and Eustis, and had sure information that they were passengers in the Trent.

While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the Trent, they then being under the protection of the British flag.

But the San Jacinto was at this time only two hundred yards distant, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons above named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that Her Majesty's government bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not in compliance with any authority from his government, or that if he conceived himself so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British government will not allow such an affront to its national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus received, closes with saying, Her Majesty's government trusts that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States it will of its own accord, offer to the British government such redress as alone can satisfy the British nation, namely: The liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose the terms to me, if I should not first offer them on this government.

This dispatch had been submitted to the President.

The British government has rightly conjectured what it is now my duty to state; that Capt. Wilkes acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction or instructions, or even foreknowledge of it on the part of this government. No directions had been given him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons, or any of them, on the Trent, or any other British vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

The British government will justly infer from these facts that the United States not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the San Jacinto from her pivot gun when the Trent was dastantly approaching. But as the facts have been reported to this government, the shot was nevertheless intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the Trent as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

So also we learn that the Trent was not approaching the San Jacinto slowly when the shell was fired across her bows, but on the contrary, the Trent was or seemed to be, moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the San Jacinto.

We are informed, also, that the boarding officer (Lieut. Fairfax) did not board the Trent with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the Trent. He stated his instructions from Capt. Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a respectful and courteous, though decided manner, and he asked the captain of the Trent to show his passenger list which was refused. The lieutenant as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So, also, we are informed that the captain of the Trent was not at any time, or in any way, requested to go on board the San Jacinto.

These modifications of the case as presented by Commander Williams are based upon our official reports.

I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtless were omitted by Earl Russell with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this government.

These facts are that, at the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that, in regard to this domestic strife, the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly power, while she has assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It had been settled by correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized as applicable to this local strife, these two articles of the declaration made by the Congress of Paris in 1856, namely: That the neutral or friendly flag should cover enemy's goods, not contraband of war, and that neutral goods not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag.

These exceptions of contraband from favor were a negative acceptance by the parties of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

James M. Mason and — McFarland are citizens of the United States and residents of Virginia.

John Slidell and George Eustis are citizens of the United States and residents of Louisiana.

It was well known at Havana when these parties embarked on the Trent, that James M. Mason was proceeding to England in the affected character of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, under a pretended commission from Jefferson Davis, who had assumed to be President of the insurrectionary party in the United States, and McFarland was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended mission.

John Slidell, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French, and George Eustis was the chosen Secretary of Legation for that simulated mission.

The fact that these persons had assumed such characters has been since avowed by the same Jefferson Davis in a pretended message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are, in the law, known as dispatches.

We are informed by our consul at Paris that these dispatches, having escaped the search of the Trent, were actually conveyed and delivered to the emmissaries of the insurrection in England.

Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent and all the officers of the Trent, including the commander, Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named, when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British government, was undertaken as a simple, legal, customary and belligerent proceeding by Capt. Wilkes, to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benfit of the insurgents.

The question before us is, whether this proceeding was authorized by and conducted according to the law of nations.

It involves the following inquiries:

1. Were the persons named and their supposed dispatches contraband of war?

2. Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for these contraband persons and dispatches?

3. Did he execute the right in a lawful and proper manner?

4. Having found the contraband persons on board and in presumed possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right to capture the persons?

5. Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations?

If all these inquiries shall be resolved upon in the affirmative, the British government will have no claim for reparation.

I address myself to the first inquiry, namely:

Were the four persons mentioned, and their supposed dispatches contraband?

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, *in rem*, that is with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term contraband to apply it to them. But persons as well as property may become contraband, since the word means, broadly "contrary to proclamation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful."

All writers and judges pronounce naval or military persons in the service of the enemy, contraband. Vattel says, war allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending ministers to solicit assistance, and Sir William Scott says: "You may stop the Embassador of your enemy on his passage."

Dispatches are not less clearly contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation.

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended ministers of an usurping power, not recognized as legal by either the belligerent or the neutral, could be held to be contraband.

But it would disappear on being subjected to what is the true test in all cases, namely, the spirit of the law. Sir William Scott, speaking of civil magistrates who were arrested and detained as contraband, says:

"It appears to me on principle to be but reasonable that when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons should be sent out on the public service at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the Trent by Capt. Wilkes, and their dispatches, were contraband of war.

The second inquiry is, whether Capt. Wilkes had a right by the law of nations to detain and search the Trent.

The Trent, though she carried mails, was a contract or merchant vessel, a common carrier for hire. Maritime laws know only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels and merchant vessels. The Trent falls within the latter class.

Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the right of a belligerent in time of war to capture contraband in neutral and even friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of visitation and search to determine whether they are neutral and are documented as such according to the law of nations.

I assume in the present case, what, as I read the British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutrel port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligeaent captor.

The third question is whether Captain Wilkes exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner. If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth inquiry, namely: Having found the suspected contraband of war on board the Trent, had Captain Wilkes a right to capture the same? Such a capture is the chief, if not the only recognized object of the permitted visitation and search.

The principle of the law is that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile uses or purposes designed. The law is so very liberal in this respect, that when contraband is found on a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited but the vessel, which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the fifth question remains, namely: Did Capt. Wilkes exercise the right of contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin: What is the manner which the law of nations prescribe for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized it, on board of the neutral vessel?

The answer would be easily found if the question were, What shall you do with the contraband vessel? You must take or send her into a convenient port and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in admiralty, which will try and decide the question of belligerency, neutrality, contraband and capture. So again you will promptly find the same answer if the question were, What is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband if it be property or things of material or pecuniary value?

But the question here concerns the mode of procedure, in regard, not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband nor yet to the contraband things which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb. Yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband, officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger, or courier, from proceeding in his unlawful voyage, and reaching the destined scene of his injurious service.

But, on the other hand, the person captured may be innocent, that is, he may not be contraband. He therefore has a right to a fair trial of of the accusation against him. The neutral State that has taken him under its flag is bound to protect him if he is not contraband, and is therefore entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety, if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender, if he is really contraband.

Here are conflicting claims involving personal liberty, life, honor, and duty. Here are conflicting national claims involving welfare, safety, honor, and empire. They require a tribunal and a trial. The captor and captured are equals, the neutral and belligerent State are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent, it was suggested at an early day by this government that you should take the captured persons into a convenient port and institute judicial proceedings there to try the controversy. But only courts of admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these courts have formulas to try only claims or contraband chattels, but none to try claims concerning contraband persons. The courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgment in favor or against the alleged contraband men.

It was replied, all this is true; but you can reach in these courts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one. By a circuitous proceeding, convey the suspected men together with the suspected vessel, into port, and try there the question whether the vessel is contraband; you can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the court must then determine the vessel to be contraband.

If the men are not contraband, the vessel will escape condemnation. Still there is no judgment for or against the captured persons. But it is assumed that there would result from the determination of the court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men. This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental inferior private interest into the proper place of the main paramount public one, and and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety of the existance of a nation depend on the accident of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation.

Moreover, when the judgment of the Prize Court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessels is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral upon the great question of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practical and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between sovereign powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous.

Similar and equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system which exists in the greater portions of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can barely ever be resolved by a court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost and the possessor has found it; and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants under the names of imaginary persons.

It must be confessed, however, that while all aggrieved nations demand, and all impartial ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the character of contraband persons, no other form than the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy or no judicial remedy whatever.

If there be no judicial remedy the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections are against such a course. The captor is armed, the neutral is unarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced and perhaps violent, the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued and helpless.

The tribunal is irresponsible while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity or weakness of the State in whose behalf and by whose authority the capture was made.

Out of these disputes reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow, if the belligerent right of search were universally renounced and abolished forever. But carry the case one step further.

What if the state that has made the capture unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral or redress it. In that case the very act of capture would be an act of war, or war begun without notice, and possibly entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically, it is a question of choice between law, with its imperfections and delays, and war, with its evils and desolations.

Nor is it even to be forgotton that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and is therefore the common interest of nations, which is only saying that it is the interests of humanity itself.

At the same time it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will become impossible—as by the shipment of the prize vessel or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons, and to dispose of them, if they are really contrabands, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied.

What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captain ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control, and without his fault. Otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantage from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case Captain Wilkes, after capturing the contraband persons and making prize of the Trent in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo, upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred.

If, now, the capture of the contraband persons, and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded, not as two separable or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished, or was abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the custody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary, and therefore voluntary.

If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Captain Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Captain Wilkes has presented to this government his reason for releasing the Trent.

"I forbore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those cammissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country, and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates."

I shall consider first how these reasons ought to affect the action of this government and secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain. The reasons are satisfactory to this government so far as Captain Wilkes is concerned. It could not be desired that the San Jacinto, her officers and crew, should be exposed to danger and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize crew to go on board the Trent. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconveniences, losses, and perhaps disasters, to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel.

Nor could this government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently incongruous, did operate in the mind of Captain Wilkes, and determined him to release the Trent. Human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which this decision would cost.

It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also possibly be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely the right of his government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforseen upon the government as doubtles it did upon him.

Its present convictions on the point in question are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and not of any impression previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is not whether Captain Wilkes is justified in what he did, but what is the present view of the government as to the effect of what he he has done? Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the Trent, if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claim of the government to hold the captured persons, the United States could, in that case, have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the government, must be allowed to draw its legal consequences after it.

It is of the very nature of a gift, or a charity, that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly, the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it by Captain Wilkes, a want of sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication.

It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is duty of the captured party to acquiesce and go willingly before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction it appeals.

If the captured party indicates or proposes to employ means of resistance which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome, he may properly leave the vessel to go forward, and neither she nor the state she represents can ever afterwards justly object that the captor deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

But the second reason assigned by Capt. Wilkes for releasing the Trent differs from the first. At best, therefore, it must be held that Capt. Wilkes, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so that the release of the prize vessels was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly—How ought we to expect these explanations by Captain Wilkes of his own reasons for leaving the capture incomplete to affect the action of the British Government? The observation upon this point which first occurs is, that Captain Wilkes' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessel.

If made known to them they might have approved and taken the release, upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release on that condition.

But the case is not with them, but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is to be found to acquiesce in the decision which was thus made by us without knowledge of conditions or consent on her own.

The question between Great Britain and ourselves thus stated, would be a question not of right and of law, but of favor to be conceded by her to us in return for favors shown by us to her, of the value of which favors on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government by a very simple and natural statement of facts and analysis of law applicable to them, that this government has neither meditated nor practiced nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably, by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown.

For this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we as an independent State should expect from Great Britain, or from any friendly nation in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that in examining this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it, against my own country.

But I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining not an exclusively British interest, but an old honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maratime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations.

These principles were laid down for us by James Madison in 1804, when Secretary of State under Jefferson, in instructions to James Monroe, our then Minister to England.

Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral, is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, when a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power.

Can it be reasonable then, or just, that a belligerent commander, who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property, of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest dangers? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disallow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country can not afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles, and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself.

It will be seen therefore that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented. We are asked to do the to British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

The claim of the British government is not made in a discourteous manner.

This government, since its first organization, has never used more qualified language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this government to detain them.

But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense.

Nor am I aware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State.

Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could jointly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations and even to ourselves, claims like what is now before us.

These cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away.

She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such inquiries as we think she does now by assuming as her own, the ground upon which we stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compels us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet as I trust, mutual satisfaction to both nations concerned, a question was finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore exhausted not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all the other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated.

Your lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.

WARBINGTON, Dec. 29, 1861.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c., &c.

SIR: I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russel's dispatch of the 30th of November last, relating to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Eustis from the British mail packet Trent. I will, without any loss of time, forward to her Majesty's government, a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also, without delay, do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may again be placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration, sir,
Your most obedient, humble svt.,
LYONS.

LEE & CO'S. ELECTIC WEATHER GLASS OR STORM INDICATOR.

A cheap and reliable substitute for the expensive Mercury Barometer has long been a desideratum. The above neat and curious instrument, which is in the form of a Chemical Barometer, for prognosticating the approach of storms, is now offered to the public, and although but recently introduced is already in extensive demand. Many attempts have heretofore been made to construct an instrument of this kind which have either failed entirely or the instruments being necessarily left open to the air have soon become useless. Like the one in use for many years in Germany this one is Hermetically Sealed, and is therefore both durable and portable. It is operated upon, more or less, by the amount of electricity in the surrounding atmosphere, foretelling the approach of a storm before any ordinary indications are observable and frequently in advance of the Mercury Barometer.

The low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of every one, and the many testimonials in its favor warrant the belief in its universal and rapid adoption into general use.

A cheap and convenient little instrument for indicating the approach of storms. It is claimed for it that it answers this purpose quite as well or even better than the ordinary barometer. It consists simply of a long narrow glass to be filled with a clean fluid and hermetically sealed, and for safety, attached to a strip of thin metal. The fluid contains some substance which is sensitive to atmospheric influences. In settled weather, this substance settles to the bottom of the tube leaving the liquid transparent or nearly so. On the approach of storms or high winds—and from 12 to 24 hours in advance of them—the substance rises in white feathery crystal nearly filling the glass. A little experience with this instrument will, it is claimed, enable any one to readily foretell change in the weather. It is manufactured by Lee & Co., Newark, N. J., and costs only 50 cents.—*United States Journal.*

"The Storm Indicator" is a little "fixin" which foretells the weather like a barometer. It works beautifully. Last night, when we hung it up, the weather was splendid, and the Indicator transparent, but it has succeeded this morning in getting itself and the weather cloudy and disagreeable.—*Hartford Evening Press.*

"It is cheap, and any one can readily see how useful it may be."—*Hartford Daily Courant.*

"Every family—farmers especially—should have one. Send 50 cents to Lee & Co., Newark, N. J., and the return mail will bring the article."—*Sumter Dispatch, S. Carolina.*

"A very neat and useful article, that should be in the possession of every person who desires to foretell the approach of storms or rainy weather. Send and get one."—*Valley Star.*

"That the electrical changes of the atmosphere have a close connection with the weather is beyond question; and we have no doubt that he who may closely observe the changes in this fluid, will soon get to be in the matter of weather-wisdom, far ahead of his less intelligent neighbors."—*Lexington Reporter.*

Retail price 50 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Samples mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

EDWARD SHAW, AGENT.
102 Middle Street, Portland, Me.
3m46

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

THE attention of the Public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

Rheumatism is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Neuralgia—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by an over-extension and a sudden reaction of the muscle—cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for man and beast.

Pleurisy is the inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Bruises are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Cramp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Bilious Colic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured.

Sore Throat and Hoarseness are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed and you will be well in the morning.

Weakness of the Back—follow the directions in the circular around each bottle.

Headache and Throbbing of the Temples is caused by the pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Sold in Augusta by DORR & CRAIG, F. W. KINSMAN, EBEN FULLER, and CHAS. F. POTTER. Also by Druggists generally throughout the State. 1y41

E. D. NORCROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HOT AIR FURNACES.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnaces than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings from a small dwelling to the largest church.

For durability and economy I can refer to the large number of persons that have used them the